TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED.

TO THE JAIL of Onelow County two negroes. One the name of John (alias) Dick, who says he belongs pr. James McRee, formerly of Wilmington, M. C. ar says his rame is Henry and belongs to Dr. Hicks in County. N. C. The owners of said negroes are paper of the come forward, prove property, pay charges need to take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law B. MURRILL, Jr Sheriff.

NOTICE TO FARMERS. range undersigned will attend at the following times and places to receive lists of all matured crops, viz: Cern. Buckwheat, Rice, Irish Potatoes, Sugar, Molasses, Octon, Pess Beans, and Ground Pess:
At the Burrow, for the farmers of Caintuck, Nov. 18th;
sipt Caswell, 19th; Piney Woods, 21st and 22d; Upper

sisck R. er, 23d and 24th; South Washington, 25th and sisck pocky Point, 28th and 29th; Lillington, Nov. 30th S. H. BELL, Assessor.

WILL attend at the above places with the Assessor. cliect the taxes on all property heretofore assessed, which the taxes are now due.

J. B. HINES, Collector.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE. WICL attend at Masonboro precinct on Monday, the 5th Dec.; at Middle Sound precinct on Tuesday, the 6th pecember; at Sandy Run precinct on We needs, the 7th December; and at Holly Shelter precinct on Friday, the with December, to asses the tax in kind. BAN'L N. CANNON, Assessor.

WILL attend at the above places with the Assessor, to ochect the taxes on all property heretofore assessed, and on which the taxes are now due.

J. B. HINES, Collector.

7.707 SALE at \$12 per bushel, of best quality, at Little

River, bouth Carolina. Having a let on head, percontract, can do so by addressing me thus:

C. GILBERT. South Carolina

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 10, 1864.

TERRE IS a mixed question of finance and navigation which we confers ourselves wholly unable to solve. The financial question is this :- Why should the Conmeured it could have been in more than one instance, and se we believe it could have been and could be in all! The question of navigation is this: - Why, if specie will be shipped by the Treasury, is it, in so many

after all, the change from Mr. MEMMINGER to Mr. TRENHOLM has been a distinction without a difference.

A CONFEDERATE PORT.—Some of our cotemporatine, all of them, we might say, are in the babit of myeteriously announcing the arrival of vessels at a " Confederate port." In nineteen cases out of twenty this means Wilmington, North Carolina—is so understood by the enemy, and might as well be so expressed. This is only a foolish way of whipping his Satanic Majesty around the abreviated tree, which deceives nobody, and can hardly be expected to deceive anybody.

The captive's lot is a weary one under any circumstances. The mere fact of involuntary confinementthe separation from all the ties and associations of life -the necessity of obeying the will of a stranger and an enemy, even if that enemy be not an "insolent fce," cannot but grate upon the feelings of any man or number of men. But when to all these things are superadded cold, privations, ill-treatment, sickness, want of shelter, and the other nameless evils attendant upon vast accumulations of prisoners, with limited means for their sustenance or shelter, a picture is presented of a character sufficiently painful to stir the feelings of the most

Point Lookout, Fort Delaware, Camp Chase, Camp Douglas, Johnson's Island, Fort Warren, and other bastiles at the North, bear witness to the sufferings of our poor soldiers, while it must be confessed that plenty of prisons and prison camps throughout the South bear their witness to the fact that the way of the Yankee prisoners, like that of the transgressor, is hard. But this our people can't help. These prisoners, like curselves, are in a beleaguered fortress, a blockaded country, a country whose crops the Yankees have done their best to ruin, whose people they have deliberately set

They will not carry out the cartel—they will not carry on the exchange, thus dooming their own citizens, as well as ours, to larguish, perhaps to die, in painful captivity. It is an awful responsibility - responsibility will place himself in a position from which it will be from which even they are beginning to shrink.

PROPER will have jokes even at the expense of the impressing officers. A man who had been reading an account of the lecture upon horse-flesh as an article of food lately delivered in Paris by some savant, who ilinstrated his theory by offering sundry equine dishes to his auditory, this man we say, suggested that the officials were going to have a grand bauquet on horse and mule meat, "for" said he, "if some of the horses and mules impressed aint good to eat, what are they good for ?" A "small boy"-not the one who said he would "take some if it killed him"-pronounced the mysterious word "sassages," and vanished in thin air.

It is now the 10th of November. The election is over in the United States and Lincoln is no doubt successful; but unsuccessful or not, the die is cast, and the result can not be effected by any military movement now or hereafter to be made. GRANT will most probably make arrangements to go into winter quarters and prepare for the operations of the Spring, when he expects to be so reinforced as to bring his army up to two hundred thousand men, with which he thinks he can reach the Southside and Danville Railroads and compel the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond.

After GRANT and SHERMAN have closed their campaigns for 1864, will come our time of real peril, for then they will be most able to spare a sufficient force to co-operate with any naval expedition sent out to operate against points on the seaboard. SHERMAN'S campain must measurably depend upon Hoon's movements,

and may not close quite so soon as GRANT's. Recently the weather outside has been very heavy, and such as to render it unsafe for vessels to approach The distance from the mouth of the river to the ram harbor. Certainly in such weather no commander, no harbor. Certainly in such weather no commander, no matter how reckless, would attempt to land a force on an exposed roadstead. If he did he could not supply them. We have heard of an army with its wings in the air, but that would be one with the surgest in the deep sea. It would not do.

The distance from the mouth of the river to the ram who is a mouse their neans ample, and this power, raised for was about eight miles, the stream averaging in width was about eight miles, the stream averaging in width some two bundred yards, and lined with the enemy's lines in that vicinity, it is a matter of congratulation, and enables us to extend and some two bundred yards, and lined with the enemy's lines in that vicinity, it is a matter of congratulation, and enables us to extend and some two bundred yards, and lined with the enemy's lines in that vicinity, it is a matter of congratulation, and enables us to extend and some two bundred yards, and lined with the enemy's lines in that only pickets. A mile below the town was the fertile fields of Tennest the secund of the solders, who threat each to contemptibly wielded. Against when the reckless, would attempt to land a force on picket lines in that vicinity, it is a matter of congratulation, and enables us to extend and some two bundred yards, and lined with the enemy's lines in that vicinity, it is a matter of congratulation, and enables us to extend and some two bundred yards, and lined with the enemy's lines in that vicinity, it is a matter of congratulation, and enables us to extend and some two bundred yards, and lined with the enemy's lines in that vicinity is a proper that the terrible conflicts of the correction, is not contemptibly with the terrible conflicts of the correction, is not contemptibly with the terrible conflicts of the correction, is not contemptible. A mile before the rame of his solders, who thereat each of the correction, is not contemptible.

A m

LARGE POTATOES - Last week we received from Mr. if we were hailed. Our boat succeeded in passing the of affairs. Since our last report the enemy has made ever intelligence, therefore, we may receive of military | JAMES PETTEWAY some of the finest potatoes we have seen this or any other seeson, though no finer we suppose than others he is off ring in market. Twenty of those we got made a bushel.

North East Bridge. Although so large they are sound menced firing, at the same time repeating their bail, and and solid to the core.

Murat, Milhaud and others under Napoleon, are probably numbered. Cavalry want an open space to manœuvre in. With the present long range rifled muskets, no cavalry could make a charge over any great extent the Orsego, was wounded near me, but how many more the safety of the remaining portion, as well as the seof open ground. In Napoleon's days it only required I know not. Three bullets struck my clothing, and the curity of his strong position. a dash of a hundred or a hundred and fifty yards, which air seemed full of tem. was the practical limit of the efficient range of the muskets then in use. This space could be rapidly traver. of former days. A column of cavalry is shattered before it can deliver its charge.

South. When the war commenced there were forty our surrender, which I twice refused, ordering the men papers in New Hompshire. There are now only tren-

GENERAL LOGAN, formerly a Western member of Congress, but recently in command of the 16 h corps of drowned, and only one escaped besides myself, and he in they propose going in for the war, be the time long or the Yankee army, has been appointed to the command another direction. Acting master's mate Woodman, of of Atlanta, and declared military Governor of Georgia by ABRAHAM LINCOLN. His government bids fair to be as unsubstantial as that of the redoubted Sancho aged to reach the shore, but was too weak to crawl out Panso, over the appropriate island of Bara'aria. Lo- of the water until just at daylight, when I managed to GAN used to be a smooth-faced, smooth tongued inci- creep into the swamp cless to the fort. While hiding vidual, a mighty good friend to the South.

Ir would undoubtedly be a pleasant thing to be heaven instead of being where we are, provided we were fitted for heaven. Just as we feel now, however, we would quarrel even with those jolly little angels that federate Treasury run the risk of shipping specie through | you see in pictures, looking out of the clouds, all face the blockade, when unexceptionable sterling exchange and wings, who never sit down-cause why they have could be obtained at least as cheap, as we have been got no sitting down arrangements. What an idea th painters must have had when they first invented the conventional cherub!

PRESEVERANCE.—There are some uninhabited islands cases put on board slow boats, or, as say for instance, in the Pacific some distance from the coast of Chili or in the case of the Lady Sterling, which has been des- | Peru-the former we think, known as the Gallipagos, cribed to us by the term "half-speed," meaning there or Turtle Islands. Ships occusionally touch at these that the Albemarle is no longer affoat or capable of diagrams. island for water, and incidentally to take some turtle If any one can afford a solution of either branch of wherewithal to vary their salt fare. The islands are this question he will add very much to our stock of volcanic, and are made up of sharp ridges and abrupt. knowledge, besides conferring a favor upon an enquir- rocky faces. Some sallors of a whaling ship recently ing, auxious and tax paying public, who thought that ashore on one of the larger islands found a big old turwhen Mr. Tresshour, a practical business man, got the with initials and a date branded on the shell of his ter a prolonged contest, slightly damaged. While she into the Treasury Department, something practical back. The date showed that the branding had been floated, no post held by us and accessible to her was might be looked for. People will begin to think that, done by some person from Cartain Cook's ship over a sale. She could go her way as she chose, in spite of century before. They had got the old fellow into a sort the efforts of our wooden vessels, unless some accident century before. They had got the old fellow into a sort occurred to her which should prevent her steaming.—
of pen, with a perpendicular face of rocks before him, None of the light draft monitors were ready to conand there he was found trying to walk over or through, front her, and she threatened to clear our forces out of -climbing up notil he stood on end and then tumbling the State of North Carolina. flat, only to renew the attempt. He is now, no doubt there yet, doing the same thing, and will be when Gabriel blows his trumpet.

much of the hard shell genlemen above alluded to. He doubled on the Albemarle, and took extra precaution to keeps pegging away with the same pertinacity, and apparently with the same measure of success. He falls satisfactory answer. All hands were mustered as quickly flat on his back from each repulse, only to crawl up on end again against the defences of Richmond, so repeat | which, owing to the darkness, was inffectual. The after ing the process ad infinitum.

with a strange specimen of vegetable growth in the pouring upon them a heavy fire of musketry. The offiway of a sweet potatoe, or rather of three sweet potatoes, joined at the base and twisted around each other, something like a three ply rope, but more like one of the twist loaves that the bakers used to make, when they had flour enough to give it the grand floreesh .-The vegetable is of the red, or Bermuda kind, which seems to be more given to these freaks than any other species of sweet potatoe.

THE following is from the Philadelphia Inquirer of

GEN. HOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1 .- Since the repulse at Decatur, Gen. Hood has moved further west along the south side of the Tennessee, and he is believed to have crossed some of his infantry at or near Bainbridge, 12 mile above Florence, but no part of his force has he moved

further north. A rebel rumor here reports that he is coming this way. His purpose is difficult to ascertain, but with a their prisoners, with an admonition to keep out of the strong federal force on his rear a: d flank, no fears are

Gen. Thomas is in this city and is propured for any movement Hood may make. Strong bodies of troops are moving in the proper di rections, and strong hopes are entertained that Hood difficult for him to excricate himself. Shermin can neither be coaxed or bullied out of Atlauta, but will continue to hold it at all bazards.

Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported as threat ening Johnsonville, where there are large quantities government stores. Three transports we e borned by his command, but ample preparations were being made

DELIRUCTION OF THE RAM ALBEMARLE.

Admiral Porter sends the following dispatch to Sec

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 1. To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy: tober, with Picket Launch No. 1, to blow up the ram Albemarle. He returned to day, and reports to me that he biew up the Altemarle on the morning of the 28th The destruction was complete. The Picket Laucea No. 1 was destroyed by the enemy's shot and sunk .-One man escaped with Lieut. Cushing. The others were captured.

Commander Macomb writes, that from circumstances which have since occurred, I am able to inform you that the ram is suck.

D. D. PORTER, Rear Admiral. Com'g North Atlantic Equadron.

The Blowing up of the Albemarle-Yankse Glost.

The Yankees are glorifying immensely in the destruction of the Albemarle at Plymouth. Licutenant rapidly upon our lines, and was as rapidly replied to. Cushing, the "hero" of the affair, has arrived in Washington, and is the lion of the day, Secretary Welles is and the sleeping cit zens of our quiet city were, one and to recommend to Congress to vote him a resolution of all, aroused under the impression that a general night thanks, and he is promoted to Lieutenant Commander. The affair has released from duty in Albemarle sound anxiety to hear the result early yesterday morning was eleven Yankee steamers which can now be used else- great. where. The following is Lieutenant Cushing's official

report of the matter: launch, I proceeded up towards Plymouth with thirteen lines, and continued uninterruptedly till day-light, officers and men, partly volunteers from the squadron when everything, again became quiet. our coast unless with the certainty of making a safe The distance from the mouth of the river to the ram

lookouts on the ram.

while we made for our enemy under a full head of steam The potatoes were grown by Mr. Petraway near The rebels sprung their rattle, rang the bell and comseeming much confused. The light of a fire ashore showed me that the iron-clad was made fast to the wharf with a pen of logs anchored about thirty feet

In a moment we had struck the logs just abreast of the quarter port, breasting them in some feet and our bows cresting on them. The torpedo boom was then se', but the case is different when infantry are armed lowered, and by a vigorous pull I succeeded in diving with weapons of three times the effective range of those the torpedo under the overbang and exploding it. At the same time that the Albemarle's gun was fired a shot seemed to go crashing through my boat, and a dense mass of water rushed in from the torp do, filling the launch and completely disabling her. The enemy then THE war bears hard upon papers North as well as continued his fire at fifteen feet range and demanded

> the Commodore Hull, I mat in the water, haif a mile selow the town, and assisted him as best I could, but To the Honorable Members of the National Committee hild to get him ashore. Completely exhaus ed I mana tew feet from the gath two of the Albemarle's officers passed, and I judged from their conversation that the ship was destroyed. Some bour's traveling in the swamp served to bring me out well below the town when I sent a negro in to gain information, and found

that the ram was truly sank. Proceeding through another swamp I came to a creek and captured a skiff belonging to a picket of the enemy, and with this, by eleven o'clock the next night, had made my way out to the Valley City.

A Yankee letter, speaking of the destruction of the Albemorle, says:
The great mailed monster that has so long excited be apprehensions of the Navy Department, and held in the sound a force greatly in excess of that which was usually stationed there, now lies quietly at the bottom of Roscoke river, a subject of curious contemplation and d ead to the fish that frequent those waters. In the ranadron every one feels a sense of relief in real zing the fiel further damage: for it is no secret that she was one of the toughest customers for wooden vessels to confron that has yet floated. Her raid on the flotilla on the 5th of last May proved that fact beyond a shadow of a doubt. She then encountered and fought to great advantage three heavily armed double enders-the Saccacus, Mattabesett and Wyalusing-and retired only af-

The Lors of the Albamarle,

Captain A. F. Warley, commander of the Albemark in his official report to the Navy Department, says that GRANT'S movements at Richmond remind us very the night being exceedingly dark, he had the watch as possible and a fire of musketry directed to the boat, gun was loaded with grape and fired, but could not be suf ficiently depressed to take effect. The boat struck under the port bow and exploded a torpedo, smashing a hole Mr. E. J. Hines, of Duplin county, has presented us in the Albemarle just under the water line, our men cers in charge of the torpedo boat instantly surrendered and were sent ashore. The pumps were set to work, but could not save the vessel, and she went down in a ew moments, only her smoke-stack and shield remaining visible sbove the water.

Captain Wurley says, further, that he received no notice from the picket boat below, nor did the artillery on the shore give him any assistance.

LARGE YANKEE FLERT IN HAMPTON ROADS -RAID UP NANSEMOND RIVER.

ly large fleet in Hampton Roads; among it several monitors and other peculiar looking specimens of naval architecture. Lardner is in command in James river, and D. D. Porter has been selected for an attack on Wilmington, whither part of the fleet bas sailed. Two gunboats ascended the Nansemend river on Tuesday last, and landed a party of about sixty men, who made a dash in Chuckatuck, and arrested all the

male ciuzens but three. Learning, however, that Nansemend county was tree from conscription, they released rebel service. They made severe threats against Smi h entertained of his making any demonstration in this field, and it will not be matter of surprise if they burn Grant is lying on his oars, counting, by the means of

select commissioners, the votes in the New York regiments that Lincoln will not get.

Richmond Ass. Piess.

From the Petersburg Express 7th inst. FROM THE FRONT.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night General Gracie attacked and captured about half a mile of the enemy's advanced picket line, in front of his brigade, near the City Point road. Upwards of thir y prisopers were taken, without the loss of a man on our side. This affair was executed with great gallantry and success, and scarcely a Yankee picket escaped. The About the same hour, the Holcombe Legion, of Gen.

Wail ce's brigade, commanded by Capt. Woodruff, 1 sent Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, on the 27 h of Oc gallantly charged the enemy's picket line in front of t (rater, taking their position and dispersing the Yankees with great ease, capturing ten prisoners. The trightened en my sought refuge behind his main line of works, and his butterns in the rear immediately opened a lurious bombar lment with shot and shell. The line was held in the face of this, however, for the space of two hours and a half, when the Yankees in overwhelming force charged our men in front and flank, causing them, after vataly fighting to hold the position, to fall back. They became exposed to a hot enfilleding fire, were much exposed on their retreat, and, we regret to learn, suffered considerably. The Logion lost in this affair, fifteen killed, thirty-five wounded, and forty one

As soon as these charges were made on our side, the enemy's artillery on the left and left centre opened For some hours the cannonading was almost deatening, attack was in progress along the entire lines, and the

At the same time, also a brisk picket firing was commerced between the opposing pickets near the points of On the night of the 27th, having prepared my steam attack, which gradually extended up and down the

to-morrow. It is, in fact, too late now for Grant to liege to conduce by a faithful and determined discharge election day. The cutter was then cast off and ordered below, attempt any advence for the purpose of brightening the of duty here in Council and in the Field. prospects of his maser, Lincoln. Every soldier in his army is now wanted for his vole; and to day is the last day for election lies.

Intelligence received from below, gives it as the impression of the people in Suffolk and vicinity, that THE days of cavalry charges, such as were made by from her side. Passing her closely, we made a complete er part of his army to that county. What foundation Grant intends to establish winter quarters for the greatcircle so as to strike her fairly, and went into her bows there is for such an opinion, we are at a loss to con-By this time the enemy's fire was very severe, but | coive, and cannot believe that there is any truth in the a dose of canister at short range served to moderate statement. Grant cannot afford to withdraw the larger their zeal and disturb their aim. Paymas'er Swan, of portion of his army from these lines, without risking

> From the Richmond Whig. Cherokee Indians.

The address of Brigadier General Stand Watie, Cher okee Chief, who commands the Indian forces west of the Mississ ppi, was handed to us by Colonel William H. Thomas (now in this city) of Thomas' Legion of citizecized Cherokee Indians and Mountaineers, raised by im principally in the portion of North Carolina west of the Bine Ridge. They are said to be fine sconts, the best of markemen, and have rendered valuable services. to save themselves; and removing my own coat and For prudential reasons, best known to the commander. shots and sprining into the river, I swam with the others | but little is known of their whereabouts or operations into the micdle of the stream, the rebels failing to hit by the publis. The commander and a large portion of his men are not liable to conscription, purely volunteers, first for three years, nearly expired, and now

We append the address of General Stand Watie:

and Council in General Council Convened:
Under fivor of Divine Providence to whom is due cur bumble and grateful submission, you, the Representatives of the Cherokce people are enabled to meet in General Council, to promote, as far as may lie in your power their best interests. In undertaking the work before us it is proper that we implore that wisdom and guidance without which buman efforts are powerless and human calculations vain.

Since the organization of the present Government our people have been subjected to changes of cond tion consequent upon the war in which the Nation has been engaged. Soon after the General Mass Convention, held by that intelligent portion of the Cherokee people who could not be injected with the deliberate treachery of their principal rulers, Confederate forces of this District made an advance northward, the enemy was expelled from our borders and our prospect was fair for a continued poss ssion of our country. The campaign, upon the whole, however, proved disastrous to the common cause. All that portion of our country lying north of Atkansas river was wrested from us by overwhelming numbers, and our women and children forced to fire from the merciless traitors who had sworn with ourselves to protect them from the common encmy. The next spring saw the enemy strongly intrenched at Fort Gibson, and at the close of the followand the Indian Territory, passed cut of Southern poscould prevent, or did prevent, the whole navigable por site, acove and below Johnsonville, opened on the dis-Arkansas river, with its contingent territory, abled gurboats; the boats responded from falling into Federal hands. It was, we can suppose, the policy of our able Commander in Chief at Shreveport not to exhaust or expose the resources of the country by premature attempts to regain what had been lost, at all events the inhabitants of most of Arkansas on the Federal line of march were compelled to seek the rear of our retreating armies, and our own people, en masse with Creeks and the population of the Northern Chootaw Counties were driven to take temporary refuge on Red River and in Texas where they

The destitute condition of the people had been represented to the authorities of the Confederate Government been taken to supply them with provisions independent passed May 30th, 1863. The principal Commissioner, sure calm and quiet. Captain J. L. Martin, who was appointed under the ordinance, was also appointed I suing Agent under an order from General Steele, making provision for supplying the destitute with rations at the expense of the General Government. I have received no official report from the Commissioner, and am only able to say in this connection that rations have been furnished him for distribution among needy Cherokee families, which

During the last winter the Cherokee Delegate to the salvador. Confederate Congress, Mr. E. C. Boudinot, succeeded in obtaining an appropriation or loan of one hundred thousand dollars from the Confederate Government to supply the most pressing necessities of indigent Cherotion, who is now engaged in making purchases of such artic'es as their immediate wants require. It is expected that they will soon be at hand and ready for distribation. It lies within your province to take such action in this matter as your wisdom may judge best, for the uniform and best altotment of these articles among the actual y and literally distitute, to which state many of the people have been reduced.

The Act of the General Convention, entitled an Ordinance to increase the Military Force in the Indian Territory, placed, with certain exceptions, all Cherokee male cit zans between the ages of eighteen and forty in the service of the Confederate States for the term of the re-establishment of our national rights that the war | Lincoln. should be prosecuted with the greatest vigor, and that the whole of the population capable of bearing arms s ould take part in the c mmon struggle. I therefore recommend, for the purpose of increasing our effictive mili ary force to the uimest, that an act be passed pu ting all Cherokee male citizens between the ages of 18 in the Confederace service for that period-with such further provisions for fully carrying into effect such a sw as in your judgement may seem best.

The Ordinance of the General Mass Convention es-21st, 1862, reafficued and adopted the Constitution and the House went into secret session. captured line is still held by General Gracie, and will no laws previously in operation, and it lies within your doubt remain in his possession, despite all efforts to dissame in the proper mode as you may deem expedient. I am however aware that the interruptions to which your present session is exposed and the consequent ne- Boston, announcing the arrival at that port of the Kearsage cessity of dispatch, which I respectfully urge upon from St. Thomas, with the Surgeon and eight of the crew your notice, will not allow you perhaps to exercise the of the Florida, captured by the steamer Wachusett, in the surjects of legislative action affecting the immediate crew and twelve officers of the Florida were captured withwesture of your constituents.

A General Council to which all the Indian Tribes liam Arnold. Copies of official letters will be furnished you for your information in regard to the object of this

General Council of all the Tribes. Since the campaign opened last Spring our prospects have been brightening. Confederate arms, so far as we have heard, have everywhere been victorious. In this Department a vast and combined movement of the hostile armies towards Texas was signally checked and defeated early in the Spring-a circumstance which should not be forgotten as explaining the seeming inertness for a time of our Commander-in Coief, and as illustrating his consummate prudence and skill, as well as the courage and discipline of the army. This success may well justify a hope that with the blessing of Providence upon the valor of our troops, our people may ere long return to their country and homes in peace.

East of the Mississippi, the war at last accounts was raging with the convulsive fury of a final struggle. The erical strength of the enemy in the field is enor-While our success near the Uity Point road is a mous their means ample, and this power, raised for report is repeated that 'Acod's army cro

STAND WATER

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9th, 1864. In the Senate several resolutions were submitted and re ferred to the appropriate committees. The delay in paying the troops was incidentally discussed, and a purpose evinced to adopt measures at an early day to secure their prompt payment in future.

In the House a multitude of propositions were introducd. Mr. Foote submitted a resolution that the recommendation in the President's message for detailing editors and the necessary employees of newspapers is one which the House can by no means approve. He declared that without the freedom of the press there could be no freedom of the people. The press was recognized in all free counries as the bulwark of the public liberties. The destruction of its independence would reduce us to the most degrading servitude that the world ever saw. The army inaugurated. He was no favorite with the press, and \$3.2\frac{1}{2}\$. W. & W. R. B. Stock, 10 shares at \$370, 10 do. at \$260, would not be strengthened, but a flerce tyranny would be public considerations in the resolution submitted.

Mr. Barksdale defended the President, and denied that ne desired to trammel the press. Here, under the very | To the Vot rs of New Banover County: shadow of his office, the press was as tree as air. He moved a reference of the resolution to the military commit

Mr. Foote responded, expressing his views at considerable length, and with great emphasis.

Mr. Barkscale's motion was agreed to. The House then resolved itself into secret sa sion,

UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9th, 1864. New York and Philadelphia papers of the 7th have been

received. A correspondent of the New York Herald, dated Gaylesville the 27th ult., says that Sherman's headquarters today are at Gaylesville. His army has been here for five

days, subsisting off of the country around. A teleg am from Nashville, of the 6th inst., says: On the 3d a rebel force attempted to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of Blue Water, but was repulsed with considerable loss. Another Nashville telegram of the same date says that on yesterday at daylight, the gunboat Uadine, captured a few days ago by the rebels, came through the shate, at Beynoldsburg island, loaded with rebel troops, who then fired her and left. At 8 o'clook two guning summer, Fort Smith, the key of Western Arkansas | boats steamed down near the west side of Reynoldshurg island, from Johnsonville, and engaged a rebel battery of session. No efforts that could then be made by brave 24-pounder parrotts. The gunboats were driven back, and zeelous soldiers, under truly able commanders, badly damaged. At two o'clock the rebel batteries oppotion was exhausted, and were then blown up. Their crews are at Johnsonville. This morning the rebels are crossing five miles above Johnsonville. Gunboats from Paduca are in sight. Schoffeld takes command of the post.]

> Intelligence from below Florence states that a large part of Hood's army is still Bouth of the river, subsisting on the country. The river is rising—there is five feat water on the shoals.
>
> The steamers Lucy and Anna, each laden with cotton and tobacco, were captured off Wilmington last week.

and tobacco, were captured off Wilmington last week. Butler has issued an order, stating that by direction of the President, he has assumed command of the troops deand I am gratified to be able to state that measures had | tailed for duty in the State of New York, to preseve peace in the United States, protect public property, to prevent of the Ordinance of Convention to supply the destitute, and punish any incursion into the border States, and to in-

> The Herald intimates that Sherman will return to Atlanta, and inaugurate an offensive campaign from that point, leaving the fourth corps to operate against Hood.

> > FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9th, 1864. Yankee pickets from the front to-day assert that a telehave at short intervals of time been received and issued gram had been received at headquarters, announcing the capture of the C. S. steamer Fiorida off the coast of San

VOTING IN THE FEDERAL ABMY.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 9th, 1864. Yankee videttes report Warren's 5th Corps voted overkees. Forty-five thousand dollars of this am unt has whelmingly in favor of McClellan on Tuesday, and that the been received by the Commissioner, on part of the Na- army of the Potomac is thought to have voted the same way. They also say that New York city gives forty thousand mejority for McClellan, and that Kentucky has gone for him by an immerse vote.

Lincoln's officers of the army are evidently uneasy.

LINCOLN'S ELECTION.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10th, 1864. A gentleman who went to the front to-day to put a lady through the lines under flag of truce, was informed by the Yankee offi.ers that all the States as far as heard from, have gone for Lincoln. Lincoln's mej rity in Baltimore is two and three years. It is not necessary to inform you supposed to be fifteen thousand; in Boston 6,030; New that it is of the most urgent consequence for effecting | York City 38,000 for McClellan; New York State 7,000 for

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10th, 1864. In the Senate a bill was introduced as a war messure extending the schedule prices for the army to all citiz us and 45, fit for oury and not already entitled for the war, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Senate then went into secret session, after which it adjurned. In the House the epecial order on resolutions relative to the employment of segrees in the army was taken up. Mr. Chambers of Miss'ssippi spoke one hour and a half in op tablishing this Government held at Tahlequab, August position to the policy. Mr. Poote obtained the floor, when

requisite deliberation, except upon the most material Bay of San Faivador on October 7th. Fifty eight of the out the loss of a man.

The London Times contains a report of Seward's speech are invited has been called to meet on the 20 h of this at Auburn on Monday. He says the war most continue up. of made as comfortable as the usages of war will almonth at Choteau's Trading House. Three delegates til we or the enemy give up the conflict. He wants no ar- low. have been appointed to represent the Cherokee people, mistice; no cessation of hostities; no negotiation with viz: Messis. lussy Guess, John Chambers, and Wil- the rebels in a ms. He characterizes the Democrats as pusillanimous factions of the minority of the North.

UNITED BLATES NEWS.

BICHMOND, Nov. 10th, 1864. New York papers of the 8th have a telegram from Louisville of the 6th, which says that Sherman's position is perfeetly satisfactory to himself and to all who understand it.

Sherman is equally satisfied with Hood's post ion. The Democrat contains an account of the evacuation of Johnsonville yesterday by the Union commandant, who is reported to have destroyed all the transports and gunboats near that place to prevent them from falling into the hards

A correspondent of the Journal says that eight steamboats loaded with government steres, were burnt at John-

sonviile.

of the rebels.

can, under ANY GIROUMSTANCES, be admitted.

All Obiterries and private publications of every characters.

AP No advertisement, reflecting upon private characte

ter, are charged as advertisements.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every

Sheridan and a portion of his staff was recently poisoned by eating cheese, but recovered under medical treatment.

Gold 243.

NORTHER . GOSS'P.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10th, 1864. A Washington telegram of the 7 h savs : A letter from an officer at Chattanooga the lst, says that Hoed and a large portion of his army has crossed the Tennessee at Florence, for an invasion of Middle and East Tennessee .--Gross' brigade passed here to day on the read to Athers, to head him off. Sherman is pursuing. Gross is flanking ; fhomas is at the head of a large amount of government stores at Speedsville.

GOOD LIQUOR .- Some good old rye, the genuine stuff. can be got near the post office in Selma, Alabama. So the Reporter of that town says. Who'll treat?

Messrs. Wu. B. Suith & Co., proprietors of the 'Illustrated Mercury," have bought out the Southern Field and Fireside, and combined it with their former see. The consolidated paper will hereafter be publisted at Raleigh, under the title of the Southern Field

The price will be \$20 a year, or \$12 for six months. THE following are the prices obtained for Stocks sold last Thursday, by M. CBONLY, Auctioneer:

To the Votes of New Banover County:

GENTLEMEN:—A pathod disease of the throat, under which I am at present suffering, renders me, in my opinion, incapacitated to discharge faithfully my duy as your representative in the next session of the Legislature.

I have therefore base compelled, reluctanty, to tender my resignation to the proper an hority.

In severing my official connection with year permit me, my fellow of uzens, to lender to you my profound acknowledgement for the confidence and entering von new account. edgmen's for the confidence and esteem you have ever 10-

> Very respectfully, ELI W. HALL.

Nov. 11th, 1864. God Bless our Nobie President." Some Republics paper, in its great and, exclaints, God bless cur noble President." To this a Western pa-

per says: God biens our noble President! And for what? Bless him for being the poorest apology for a Chief Magistrate the world ever siw.

Bless our noble President for being the only clown buf-

foon and story-teller ever elevated to a position of i. if is now n this country.

Bless him for filling the land with smatty jokes—with foul monthed and obscene a ories whon even allouguards by protession are ashamed to repeat.

Blees num for everriding all law, both human and divine.

Bless him for his imbedie incompetency and for his saucess in initialize a great nation.

Bless him for turning the war for a restoration of the Union, and for the suppression of the rebession, into a wicked and murderous crusade for epiton, higgers and

Bless him for making a million of wid was and five millious of orphaus. bless him for robbing the North of its bone and sinewthe soil of rebel territory.

Bless him for piling mountains of taxes upon un—for the stamps we use-for the cepreciation of our currency-for the poverty, ruin and sadering in the land-for the thousands of women he has forced into the houses of prosute-tion—for the thousands of broken hearts—for thousands of orphaned children who will cause him forever-for the

or all God's oppressed.
Yes—Biels our mobie President! SIEGE MATTERS_FOUR HUNDRED AND

Since our last report a slow but steady fire has been kept up by Battery Gregg and the Swamp Aogel battery on Fort Sumter, amounting to about 50 shots .-I'ne number of shells thrown at the city since our last report has been 72. Our scouts bring information that 78 transports and 10 war vessels are at Hilton Headan increase of 10 transports and one war vessel. Oa Suuday nigat our Sullivan's Island batteries opened on the Yankee picket boats, firing some 12 or 15 shots. We regret to chronicle a distressing casualty as resulting from the bombardment of Bunday bigut. Mr. John Mulially and Mary, his wife, while in bed, were struck by a fragment or snell and instantly killed, both their bodies being aimost literally cut in two. Tuefr sad late was not known until Monday morning, when

their remains were discovered .- Unas. Mer cit, y, 8th. Artemus Ward on Reorgan Zation. Artemus Ward, in a recent letter thus gives the ideas

f reorgan Bation : I never attempted to reorganize my wife but ones. I shall never accomple to again. I'd bid to a public dinner, and had allowed myself to be betrayed into drinktu' sevrat people's heartus; and wishin' to made 'en as rooust as possible, I continued drinking their nearths unil my own became affected. Consekens was, I presented myseif at Botsy's bedside late at title with considerable acker concealed about my person. I had som now got porseshan of a hosewarp on my wey nome, and rememperin' some cranky observashan of Mrs. Wara's in the mornin' I suapt the waip pur. y lively, and in a very oud voice I said: " Beisy you need reorgan zin! I mave cum, Bersy," I continued, cracking the whip over he bed, 'I have come to reorganize you!' I cream:d that nite that someonly had faid a hissidal over me sev'rii Consseknouve times, and when I woke up I toung sas Lad. I hain't drunk much of anything else, and if I ever have another reorganizen' job on hand I

E-CAPE OF TEN REBEL PRISONERS FROM THE ELMIRA AMP. - I De Boches er Express says: List Indistry agai ten rebe, prisoners escaped by purrowing under everal of their own tents near the fouce, and were about five weeks at the business. I'de earth was disposed of oy carrying it in havereacks and throwing it mio sinks. The allair was very lagentously managed. be the runsways have not been recovered, being doubtas conceased in the vicinity by copperh at friends.wo reper prisoners were rescused last week by taking the oath of allegrands as prese ibed.

From a Lotter to the New York Herali. LILTON HEAD, S. C., October 29. Gen. Hardee having given Major General Fosier an official notification of the removal of the Union prisonat 10 Couries on from under fire, Gen. Foster has bad all the rebel pris mers on Morris Island removed to Ft. Pulesci, where they are under a strong guard, and will

The rebel sick who came down with the rebel prisoners, instead or being thrust into tents with the well ones, or placed under more disadvantages in fourth rate nospital tents, were detached here at Hitton Head, forwarded to Beaufort, and there given the b.st of care in the best of hospitals, under Dr. Dairampie. The following are their names:

iollowing are their names?
Lieut cot & Rice, 55 h Virginia; Major A A Chaudle,
The Virginia; Major L Fontaine, 4th Alabuma; Crptains
W A Ferring, 31 Arkansas; E Carter, 8th Virginia; G B
Fi zgerati; J D Meabows, 1st Atabima; cr L W J Indon,
12th Arkansas; W T Sobmon, 18 h Virginia; George Hoptuna, 10 Virginia caratry; W E O'ntie; 9th Locasiana; R
W Atkinson, 2d North Carolina esvalry; A J Grieber, 37 h
N. Carolina; E D Camden, 25:a Virginia; R S Elau, 221
Virginia; J C Gaman, 2d North Carolina; First Leed's A
A Cathey, 34th North Carolina; W N Ledyard, 3d Atabaans: J W Greer, 23th Georgia; A W But, 7 h South Carolina; J L Greer, 24th Georgia; A W But, 7 h South Carolina; J L Greer, 24th Georgia; A W But, 7 h South Carolina; J L Greer, 24th Georgia; A W But, 7 h South Carolina; J L Greer, 8th Georgia; A W But, 7 h South Carolina; J L Greer, 8th Georgia; A W But, 7 h South Lieuteulina; C R Darracott, Sturdevant's arty; B H May, 10 h Louislina; F H Baughman, 1st Bouth Carolina; Beond Lieuteulina; F H Baughman, 1st Bouth Carolina; Beond Lieuteu-Col. Sam. Medary died at Columbus on the 7th.

The Washington corres pondent of the Tribune, says the sport is repeated that "flood's army crossed the Tennés-

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1864.

The people of the North have sealed their own fate, whatever they have done with ours. Before Christmas begins to approach—before the new year looms up in the distance—they will feel the iron pressure of a sternthe distance—they will feel the iron pressure of a sterner tyranny than any they have yet dreamed of. The
despot will no longer falter. Lincoln, the modern Tible at par in payment of Taxes for the year

BERRIES of a sucken republic, finds his fitting Sejanus

And obtained cartificates and many they have yet dreamed of. The
the distance—they will feel the iron pressure of a sternall holders of tuch notes might at anytime prior to the days
the tax was to take effect, present them at a y Depository and receive a cartificate should be received
to enjoy the President's confidence. It
charges blindly like a bull at a red mantle. What it
calls "a piece of wit" in connexion with this place
and General Bragg, and would be so understood by the Chronicle it in WM. H. SEWARD, the corypheus of higher-lawism, and the apostle of the fanaticism of infidelity disguised

under some sort of a profession of belief. We do not pretend to disguise the fact that we would have preferred a different result to the election at the North, although Lincoln's re-election neither surprises nor disappoints us, since we looked for such a result as all but inevitable. The revelations of the last three years and ever have been sufficient to convince any one that Lincoln would not have permitted an election to be held, save on conditions that rendered his own re-elec tion certain. In good truth, however, we believe that the masses of the Northern people are not yet ready for peace. They go in for war. They pursue the phan ion. They thirst for blood and plunderthey budger for victory-they long for our bumiliation. Like H man, nothing profits them while [the Southern | Moroccon sits at the Kings gate. They have been preparing a gibbet and they want it filled.

Their fare, and that is a certain one, will be well mirited, since it is freely incurred, from mo ives of mathers. Whether they will endure to the they will shomit to the last indignityorivation of all freedom of thought and aco be seen. We can lardly think it poshabitudes and feelings of a life can pass al a dreum. A point will probably yet, reached, when a reaction will take place e whole eystem to fragments, shatterto take topples down the domes of

For ourse ves, it will probably intensity the pressure out at the same time, it will abreviate it. If

that " however free the press might be unspeed system of details, nobody would beee and all is power for good w uid be gone.

thick that the President means any a tack We think his recommendation bas to the filing up of the ranks of the s the way he states it himself, and he is too told a man to resort to evasion .-We do not know the number of men capable of hearing arms in the Confederacy who are ex mptvice on account of being engaged in the the most important of the Confederacy, we cannot count ng military duty. This includes editors and dest other people are more favored in the piese in ally way, would not do much towards swelling | neous approbation of the people of the Confederate the rathe of the army. Still it is a question simply of States.

than they could be in the army, they certainly would if detailed. After all, it may be regarded as us fainces. If the press is worth being o. the must depend upon public confidence | endence. Not simply must it be indebut it must be believed to be so. Such belief will not be accorded to detailed conductors, liable to be removed at discretion, no matter how far the President might be above the attempt to dictate, or they above the weakness of yielding to dictation.

land and naval attack upon Richmond, as soon as Butler's canal is finished and Grant receives reinforcements. A Washington letter received in Rich mond, says the flet for this purpose is to consist of fitty iron-clads. It locks very much like a whale.

THE Confederate Court-District, we suppose-was in session incl week at Concord, Cabarrus county. A true bill has been found against THOMAS J. MURPHY, of Burcombe, on an indictment for treason.

imported into Liverpool 15 466 bales of Southern cotwas shipsed from Matamoras, 575 from and the balance from Bermuda and Nassau was all shipped from Bermuda, with the 203 bexes from Nassau, and 50 from Tuese figures are obtained by the Lonfrom the Liverpeol Customs Bill of Entry.

Mr. G J Mc HILLAN sends us a sweet potatoe, a Bermuli, grown in the upp red of New Harover, which me succes 45 inch s, being longer than that reom our Duplin friend, Mr. Bonky, but not q i e as stout, part of it being very slim. It is a curau affair, and may be regarded as a specimen of

place in the harbor of Bah a or San Salvador, Brazil, of the Cheonicle is, to say the least, gratuitous . We in Br z han waters, and to have been beyond question respect the high character and admire the ability of our a most flagrane violation of national rights Relying Chief Magistrate, without being blind to his faults .upon the protection of a neutral port, the Florida was We are not unmindful of the maxim that teaches us to taken after having been apparently surprised.

just nothing. Lincoln and Seward will hold on to their prize, and the rights of nations and the mean time. The law of might is the only in the only is the only is

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL interests of some one or more of the "great powers," General Brase, but we have always recognized in him assumed guardians of international law.

Mesers, Editors :

When Congress by act of 17th of February last imposed a nation of \$5 outstanding after the 1st of April and on all \$5 notes outstanding after the 1st of July, it provided that

vision and obtained certificates, and many others did not, electing to hold the money and submit to the tax self, were it not blinded by its prejudices. The Chron-which was to attach to it wherever held or circulated. As a matter of course the latter class, when they come to pay a surplus, or pay the tax in currency. The marketable value of the certificates peing about 33 per cent. below Perhaps, however, we ought to be silent upon the subpar, it is the interest of the tax paver to purchase them ject, sirc: General Brago has the mislortune to be a when they can be made available, and the law prescribes the mode of transfer for this purpose. But it is a fact well North Carolina General, and Wilmington a North Rhown that many persons pay their taxes in currency, 68undreds. At this point I introduce my query. Have the ax collectors the right to take the money they receive om the tax payers and purchase these certificates at a everything from this State. iscount of 37 per cent, and pay them to the government at par, as if they were received directly from the 'ax pay-ers? If this interrogatory be answered in the affirmative. his enquiry, I make no allegation against any one turther han what the question may seem to imply, but if I had not county. heard trat such a course was being pursued the matter would hard!" have suggested itself to my mind. T.

ector and the government. If parties by neglect or lass. receives currency of the new issue in pursuance of law, legs of the same name in any one State. he ought also in pursuance of law to make a true return of all he receives. But we repeat, we hardly know how the case can be reached, although we cannot but

An advertisement appears in the Richmond papers and Sawago increase the tecsion at the North, proposing to establish a school for young ladies to learn he in danger of scapping. They will be the art of telegraphing, or rather more properly speakver, to put on several turns of the screw ling, for young ladies to take charge of the telegraphing and their recessities impel them to this business, in the place of the men now employed in that be will hosten the descrement, and service, so that the young men so employed can be placed in the army.

Applications must be made in the applicant's own The Favetteville Observed states the case correctly hand writing, accompanied by testimonials, addressed flourish in all the States, and discovery and punishment to "Telegraph," bex No. 37, Richmond, Va.

To Correspondents.

ment. We are unable to answer the question, and respectfully refer it to the proper heads of the department. To the people of Indiana: Will they (the proper head or heads,) inform the sot-

From no fault of ours we are behind hand with the ous in all connected with the press, who President's Message, which, owing to railroad acci- the act confesse gull. Citizens every day shows that ny way liable to conscription, or capable dents all round, only reached us on Saturday forenoon. You were on the threshold of revolution. You can re- mission of our people. Like all President Davis' state papers, its style is above criticism. Its tone is elevated and dignified. It inters than we are, we can truly say that reasoning is clear and eegent, and its positions such as, awal of them all and all connected with the with few exceptions, will meet the cordial and sponta- whe her he is for the war, cannot be trusted. The ex

The President's statement of our military position is cheerful. His reference to the conduct of foreign nations towards the Confederacy is such as ought to impress itself upon all unprejudiced minds at home and abroad. His statement of the finances is dations are made to which the most serious opposition tailed conductors, and the recommendation for the pur-THE latest explanation of the fleet collecting in the obase by the Confederate government of forty thoumes, is that it is intended to take part in a sand negro slaves to be employed in various non, soldier. I do not. Traitors are traitors, wherever opposition from many quarters, perhaps from a failure fairly to comprehend its object and effect-perhaps because it is regarded as an entering wedge to the

arming of regroes. We have already given our opinion, calmly and temperately, we trust, in reference to the proposition to make the press a matter of mere military discretion and cting reports as to the whereabouts of Hood's more than reiterate our dissent. We do not care now the President that should the alternative ever be prewould then be our decision. There are reasons why, s'aves, especially when their labor is all needed to make food, would, in our humble opinion, be worse the great length of Mr. Trenholm's than a blunder-it would be a political crime.we had concluded to give only a con- It is a matter that cannot be handled too delicately.if of its leading points and recommendated We big of our legislators to beware, to be cautious. of time.

e are therefore forced to give it in exten- when he says that peace is manifestly impossible unless desired by both parties to this war, and the disposition ce as to jes i.y us in devoting the neces- for it among our enemies will be best and most certain- time, in his wayward course he failed in other than a even a large space to its publica ion, and by evoked by the demonstration on our part of ability transfert impression on the events in the raidst of also to justify our readers to taking the requisite time and unshaken determination to defend our rights, and which he lived. to hold no earthly price too dear for their purchase. The message is of readable length, and will, no doubt,

be read by all.

THE Charlottesville (Va) Chronicle, in defence of its flippant allusion to the fate of Wilmington, apropos of Gen. Brage's coming here, says that we regard JEFFERSON DAVIS as a second Washington, and Gen. use of the Florida turns out to have taken never given expression to any such opinion, the remark and a long diplomatic correspondence between Brazil shall go down to posterity as a second Washington,

themselves, before any notice will be taken of it by the the qualities that go to make up the character of a brave To the Senate and House of Representatives of the man and a patriot. He may be no Hannibal-he may or may not be the ablest of generals, but we think that Will you allow me a small space in your paper for the federacy, and we cannot regard it otherwise than as a such

one supposed to enjoy the President's confidence. It ide has wit, as we can bear witness, but its speer in for heir taxes, must purchase certificates from others having relation to this piace is neither witty nor in good taste. Carelina town, and the efore both of them fair marks pecially small tax payers, as the certificates are not available for paying sums less than \$100 or the fractional part of for the "wit" in which a few Virginia presses consider themselves privileged to indulge at the expense of

" A Soldier" writes to us requesting us to enquire through our paper why letters which are mail d here, heir titles clear to mansions" on the earth. In making (Wilmington) Lever reach Chinkspin P. O, Duplin

He says that he mailed a letter with an enclosure on the 25th Oct., and it has never reached its destination, The case submitted by our correspondent would cer- and that this is the fourth or fifth time this has happen. tainly strike any one as a piece of rather sharp practice, ed, and that others make the same complaint. The and yet we do not see how the tax-payer is to remedy particular letter referred to was addressed to Mrs. J it. The issue appears to us to be between the tax col. M. Sloan, Chinkapin, N. C., and contained fifty dol-

therwise subject themselves to the extra payment of The writer suggests that there may be another office 331/2 per cent. over the value of bonds, that extra, we called Chinkapin. We think not. We believe it is a suppose ought to go the government. It the collector rule of the Post Office Department to have no two offi

THERE are a thousand and one stories in regard to GRANT's designs during the coming winter. One story has it that he is going to winter the body of his forces ori of the obscene joker and his boosey regard the practice referred to as decidedly exceptions at Norfolk and in the reighborhood of Fortress Monble, and one to which we trust and believe none of our ree. Another that he designs a movement on Wilmington by way of Weldon, and is sending troops to the latter place. We give these things simply as stories. It is said that the enemy is not yet making any preparations for winter quarters within his lines near Richmond and Petersburg, which would indicate some movement or transfer of troops.

Political Signs.

Signs are not wanting to give us the hore that t'e prople of the United States are gradually, but sucely, dri'ting into a civil war. Secret political societies ont increase their number :

A late Cincionati paper, before us, contains reports the arrest, and subsequent escape, of one Harrison S. H. A. desires to known why tobacco rations are H. Dodd, "Grand Commander" of the "Sons of not distributed to the soldiers stationed in this depart- | L berty." The said Dodd was on trial under the by the ail of greatly increased numbers, and after much charge of treason when he made his escape. The following address explains itself:

The exposure of the Sons of Liberty has been made. diers, in order to put a stop to such enquiries. The law Every word is true. Harrison H. Dord. Grand Com- heavy garriagus, and which are measured with recapture. allows the soldiers tobacco as well as other rations, and mander for Indiana, has been on trial. The proof was if the g vernment has it, the soldiers should have their overwhelming. Dodd was released from military prison on his parole of honor not to attempt to escape, and was granted quarters in the United States Court build- importance in the Consideracy, some of these expeditions after the return of peace, as shall be sufficient for the float light of policy and our social economy. dow by a rope; only one man was with him; that man was Joseph J. Biogham. Innocent men do not do so ake this treas in. The traitors intended to bring war to your homes. Meet them at the bailor box, while Grant and Sherman met them in the field.

This is no time to stand back. He who doubts ceure made will stund upon unimpeache ble testimony. I know there are unbelievers and skeptics, but I know that the Sons of Liberty meant treason. Not onefourth of the testimony had been offered when Dodd fled. Citizens—brand every man who is party to it, or purpose of its Government, in the indomitable wall rolling to the unquenchable spirit of its people. The will not put his foot upon it. I have been fair to all spective of party. The Government favors a fair ballot, and assertions to the contrary are false. The war | kigentic task of conquering a free people. The truth, so much more favourable than we had been led draws to an end. You must whip the repellion, or be Northern mind. There are no vital points, on the presertion in the value of the currency.

The returns of the Produce Lean Bureau are submitted. to expect. Many of his recommendations in know from two ye relabor what the secret order plots. There is no military success of cy depends. There is no military success of reference to the department of War are no I am pledged to prove all I have asserted of their plans which can accomplish its destruction. Not the fail of Richards doubt highly valuable, but it is fair to say that it and purposes Believe me or not, I say to all men, of mond, nor Wilmington, nor Charleston, nor Savaphah, nor is in this portion of his message that those recommen- all parties, that the election in Indiana has become a matter of national interest. Defeat treason at home, must continue, until he shall discover that no peice is atand cur armies will rejoice, the rebellion will wither, will be made. The press has already emphatically and you should have a Union restored, with perpetual sable rights. seconted the idea of its freedom being possible under de- peace. But let the Sons of Liberty triumph, and you.

armbearing positions in the service, and subsequently found, and my profession brings me down upon traitors, to be manumitted is certain to meet with vehement whoever approves or objec's. With you is the duty and the solemn issue

HENRY B. CARRINGTON. Brig. Gen. U. S V.

The Vanity of Worldly Fame. In one line, and without comment, a late Northern paper announces the demise of Honorable Thomas F. Marshall. This is a sad commentary on the vanity of worldly fame. For more than a quarter of a century its conductors soldiers on detail, liable to be removed he filled a prominent place in the history of our coan-ONE commencery, in referring to the different and at military or executive pleasure, and need not now do try. On the forum, at the bar, in the council of the State and nation, and in the more abstruce walks of science and antique lore, the get ins of Marshall respectivement of recogn z ng the independence of a nation, when it is impossible to say where the truth lies to discuss the question of arming the slave in defence tively and alternately shown with a brillancy acsatisfied of the inability of its enemy to subve tile Governcord d to no common mind. As an orator ment; and this, too, in cases where the previous relation Another co-comporary contends that the truth never less of his home, which he ought to defend if called upon .- cord d to no common mind. As an orator In the last resort this might be done. We agree with his elequence was as persuasive as it was At the bar his powers of analylogical. the President that should the alternative ever be presis made clear the most abstruse principles of law, and sented of sulpgation or the employment of the slave as the nicest points of evidence grew function and duty of neutral powers to perform the office of judging a soldier, there seems to be no reason to doubt what his plastic mind. On the slump the multitude were swayed by the resistions charms of his declamation. In the Legislature his talent gave direction to the policy until in the very lest resort, this alternative should not of State. In Congress his voice was potent in defenc. be resorted to, hardly discussed. We are sorry that so of the rights of the States, and in elucidation of the much has already been said about it. A premature re- powers conferred and restrictions imposed on the gensont to the doubtful policy of making soldiers of the eral Government. As a soldier, in the Mexican war, be established his love of country by the valor of his

In literature his mind was a store house of classic love. In science he held a place among her warmest devotees. In history a philosopher, he gathered from a tacit even agement to continue their efforts and as an imthe past the pearls of wisdom scattered along the shores plied assurance that belief is entertained by neutral nations

Poor Marh all: unstable in purpose, erring in pa-The President certainly states the case correctly ture, vescilating in pra ciple, wavering in judment, like late this continent, and which they profess deeply to dethe scintellations of the meteor, the more brilliant the plore. flashes of his genius, the more ancient their existence. On every side of every political question of his day and

The one exception to his vascillating course is to be found in his fuithful adhesion to the South. At the he United States were unable to achieve any depower mil beginning of the war, a sojourner temporarily at Har- itary success. In the auswers sent by these powers, vard University, whither he had gone to investigate some abstrue pro lem in science, to wrote some of the most powerful articles in favor of secession, that have yet been produced on that subject.

We harn that he continued steadfast in his devotion to our cause, maintaining to the last, that the South is right and ought in justice be free. - Macon Telegraph.

ser, which was very dark and rainy, he had the watch not ready to repel her formidable antagonist, and was call no man fortunate until after death. Mr. Davis' musketry on the boat. The aft gun of the Albemarle, are tris, have been driven from our soil. When the recognishes a propriet and the propriet is not closed by Green Britain, it turned out, could not be depressed suffice entry to strike nition of the Confederacy was refused by Green Britain, it turned out, could not be depressed suffice entry to strike nition of the Confederacy was refused by Green Britain, it turned out, could not be depressed suffice entry to strike nition of the Confederacy was refused by Green Britain, it turned out, could not be depressed suffice entry to strike nition of the Confederacy was refused by Green Britain, it turned out, could not be depressed suffice entry to strike nition of the Confederacy was refused by Green Britain, in the confederacy was refused by Green Britain aken after having been apparently surprised.

No doubt this affeir will give rise to reclamations, and was excused on the ground and a long diplomatic correspondence between Brazil shall go down to posterity as a second Washington,

This was done under heavy mas.

It turned cut, could not be depressed summentary to strike the boat of the enemy, owing to its nearness, but the ground the boat of the enemy, owing to its nearness, but the ground the boat of the enemy, owing to its nearness, but the ground the boat of the enemy, owing to its nearness, but the ground the boat of the enemy, owing to its nearness, but the sall of 1862, the refusal was excused on the ground that any action by Her Majesty's Government would have boat struck the Albemarie just under her port bow, the other than any action by Her Majesty's Government would have boat struck the Albemarie just under her port bow, the other than any action by Her Majesty's Government would have that any action by Her Majesty's Government would have that any action by Her Majesty's Government would have to contract the Albemarie just under her port bow, the other than any action by Her Majesty's Government would have the second washing a large hole in the ram a few inchthat any action by Her Majesty's Government would have the table of preventing the return of peace. It is assumed that this torpedo attached making a large hole in the ram a few inchthat any action by Her Majesty's Government would have the boat struck the Albemarie just under her port bow, the other than any action by Her Majesty's Government would have the state of the country has a second washington, and the province of the beauty of the country has a second washington, and the province of the beauty of the country has a second washington. and the United States, which will, of course, end in time alone can tell. We, living in the midst of the es below the water line. This was done under heavy mus- opinion; was rincerely et

Confederate States of America:

It is with estisfaction that I welcome your pro or may not be the ablest of generals, but we think that earlier day than that usual for your session, and with con-be is about the best or worst abused man in the Consuch public exigency. The campaign which was com-menced almost simultaneously with your session, early in The re-election of Lincoln is now an accomplished and an acknowledged fact. It has not only taken place and an acknowledged fact. It has not only taken place but it has transpired.

Will you allow me a small space in your paper for the proposed for the public, it is desired that you or some one else that may be qualified, will turnish a solution. In order that may be qualified, will turnish a solution. In order that the drift of my questions may be clearly seen and properly understood. I will preface it with a brief preliminary.—

Will you allow me a small space in your paper for the public, it is desired that you or some one else that may from unmerited attack or ment in the middle of June, has not yet reached its close. It has been prosecuted on a scale and with an entire of the whole matter briefly stated. Our usually one country at the inception of the operations of the present in the information of the public, it is desired that you or some one else that may be qualified. When we still in progress at your adjournment in the middle of June, has not yet reached its close. It has been prosecuted on a scale and with an entire of the preface it with a brief preliminary.—

This is the whole matter briefly stated. Our usually be a small space in your paper for the junction of the public, it is desired that you or some one else that you or some one el genial cotemporary of the Charlotte-ville Chronicle our country at the inception of the operations made by the loses has balance when referring to the President or any enemy, the number of his forces, the accumulation of his warlike supplies, and the prodigality with which his vast warlike supplies, and the prodigality with which his vast country at the inception o' the operations of the pres resources have been lavished in the attempt to render suc cess seared; when we contrast the numbers and means at our disposal for resistance, and when we contemplate e results of a struggle apparently so unequal, we cannot fati, while rendering the full meed of deserved praise to our generals and soldiers, to perceive that a Power higher than man has willed our deliverance, and gratefuly to recog ise the protection of a kind Providence in enabling us necessfully to withstand the utmost efforts of the enemy

or our subjugation.
At the beginning of the year the State of Texas was par ally in possession of the enemy, and large portions of consists a and Arkansas lay apparently defenceless. e Federal soldiers who invaded Texas, none are known remain except as pris ners of war. lo northwestern Louisiare, a large and well appointed army, aided by a in to say, \$342,560.327, have been applied to the extinction powerful firet, was repeatedly defeated and deemed itself powerful first, was repeatedly defeated and deemed likely of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been of turnste in finally escaping with a loss of one third of its sumbers, a large part of its military trains and many transports and gunboats. The enemy's occupation of that a stem reduced to the narrow district commanded by the looks of the Register of the Treasury, on the lat of October. 18:4 of \$108,435 440.

The total amount of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the lat of October. 18:4 of \$108,435 440.

View of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been and it but the public debt, while the total expenditures have been and it of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been and it of the public debt, while the total expenditures have but the public debt, while the total expenditures have been and it of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the lat of \$108,435 440.

View of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been and it of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the lat of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the lat of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the lat of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the lat of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the lat of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury, on the lat of the public debt, as exhibited on the books of the Register of the Treasury numbers, a large part of its military trains and many principles of the first state an opportunity, of which many former issue of treasury notes which will be converted into have availed themse ves, of striking for liberation from th granus to which they have been subjected.

On the cosm of the Mississippi, in spits of some reverses we have much cause for gratulation. The enemy hoped to effect doring he present year by concentration of to ceather or quest which he had previously failed to accomplish by more ex ended operations. Compelled, therefore, to Register, and that the total public debt on the first of last negro's labor. Hagard is also encountered in all the withers were seriously to weaken the strength of the armies month, may be fairly considered to have been \$1,126,381. of occ pation at different points, he has afforded us the op- | 095 portunity of recovering possession of extensive districts of on territory N arly the whole of northern and western bississippi, of northern Alabama, and of western Tennessee are again in our possession; and all attempts to pen ine into the laterier of the Atlancic and Guif States have been b. fil d. On the entire ocean and guif coast of he Confederacy, the woole success of the enemy, with the enormous naval res urces at his command. has been limited to the capture of the outer defences of Mobile Bay If we now turn to the results accomplished by the two

int to seem e the subversion of our Goyors ment and the and j clien of our people to foreign domination, we have greater cause for devout gratiende to Divine Power .southwes ern Virginia accoessive armies which threat ned the capture of Lyichlung and Saltvillo have been routed and driven out of the country, and a ne eastern Tern-ssee re or qu red by our troops In Northern vinginia extensive districts formerly occupied by the are pow,free from beir presence. In the lover Valicy, their general, rendered desperate by his isability fixed for the payment of the bonds. to maintain a hostile occupation, has resorted to the 'nea-mons expedient of converting a fruitful land into a desire by burning its mills, grammics, and homes eads, and d royug the food, stander, cro; s live stock and avricultu in plements of peacein non-combatants. The main army, after a series of defeats in which its losses have been enorm us; after attempts by raiding parties to break up us railroad communications, which have resulted in the estruction of a large part of the cavary engage lia the work; after cons and repulse of repeated as sults on our defensive lines, is, with the aid of heavy reinforcements. bu with, it is honed, waning prospect of further progress in the design, with engaged in an effort, commerced more thin four in hibs ago, to capture the town of Petersburg The a m. of Gel. Shirman, although succeeding at th end of the summer in obtaining pre-estion of Atlanta, has been unable to secure any ultimate advantage f om this success. The same General who, in Februar, last marchresult than being told do march back sgain was able. de ay, to force a passage from Chattino ga to Atlanta, ouly to be to: the second i compelled to wishou, gaining aught beyond the processions possession of 2d. That no issue shall be made beyond that which is al a few fortified po.n s in which he is comp: lied to maintain The lesses afforded y the history of this war are frameh! be set await specially for the gradua | xtinction of the Great Britian, the cimex efauroity was deemed to with instinction and occurrigement. Repeatedly during on starding amount notifits hall have been reduced to \$150. reached only when the English monarch was decourse. the war rave tormidable expeditions been directed by the enemy states points ignorantly supposed to be of vital proportion of the tax in hind, and for such number of seats Last night he escaped from the third story win- have, at immense cost, been successful; but in no instance sent campaign, was the delusion for div cherished that the the war by the evertian wofour government and the seb mission of our people. We can now judge by experience hew unimportant is the it fluence of the toraier event upon our conscity for delence, upon the concage and spirit of importance of the sulject the people and the stability of the Government. We may, of the army, under the leadership of its accomp. i hed com-Mobile, nor of all compined, can save the enemy from the talrable, un'ess based upon the recognition of our indefea-

farmer, and rendered abortive the inhuman attempt of the enemy to produce, by devastation, famine among the peo

It is not in my power to announce any change in the con duct of foreign powers. No such action has been taken by the Chfistian nations of Europe as might just have been xpected from their history, from the duties imposed by nter ational law, and from the claims of humanity. It is haritable to attribute their conduct to no works motive han indifference to the consequences of a struggle which shakes only the Republican portion of the American coninent; and not to ageribe to design a course calculated to

ensure the prolongation of hostilities No instance in history is remembered by me in which a nation prefending to exercise dominion over another, asscring its independence, has been the first to concede the existence of such independence No case can be o my mind in which neutral powers have failed to set the between the contending parties had been confessedly that our case, that of co-equal States united by Federal com reason why this duty is incombont on neutral in passion which blind the indement of the parties to the cou flot cause the continuance of active warfare, and consequent ussless slaughter, long after the inevitable result has long, therefore, as neural nations fail by recognition of United States are unable to reduce the Confederacy to subn the success of their designs. A direct stimulous, whether intentional or not, is thus, implied to securing a sing, arming and disciplining the minuta, and for governing continuance of the carnege and devastation which described part of them as may be employed in the service of the

duty by the nations of Europe is the more remarkable, he fact that authentic expression had long since been given by the Governments of b. th France and England to conviction that the United btales are unable to congier the Contederacy. It is now more than two years since pe Government of France announced official; to the Cabmation of a contrary opinion was conveyed and it is those as to the proper measures for reforming that branc not besitate to express this conviction in unqualided terms. The denish of our right under these circumstances is so obviously u just, and discriminates so unsarry in 1, vor of the w'ong of which they are conscious, by professing to consider, in opposition to notorious truth and to the known belief of both beligeren's, that the recognition of our in-

war to the present time. In a word, peace is impossible, without independence, and it is not to be expected that the enemy will authorate neutrals in the recognition of that independence. When the history of this war shall be fully disclosed, the calm judgment of the impartial publicist will, for these reasons, be unable to absolve the neutral patient of Frence from a chere in the moral reasons this: pations of Europe from a share in the moral responsibility for the myriads of human lives that have been unnecessa-

rily sacrificed during its progress.

The renewed instances in which foreign powers have The renewed instances in which foreign powers have given us just cause of complaint need not here be detailed. The extracts from the correspondence of the State Department, which accompany tr is message, will afford such further information as can be given without detriment to the jubic interest, and we must reserve for the future the jubic interest, and we must reserve for the future we shall be relieved from the discreasing the uplated the typical such action as may then be deemed advisable to secure resuch action as may then be deemed advisable to secure re-

Your special attention is earnestly invited to the report of the Feoretary of the Treasury, submitted in conformity with law. The facts therein disclosed are far from discouraging, and demonstrate that, with judicious legislation, we shall be enabled to meet all the exigencies of the war from our abundant resources, and avoid, at the same time such an accumulation of debt as would render at all doubtful

our capacity to redeem it.

The to all receipts into the treasury for the two quarters ending on the 90th of September, 1864. were \$415,191 550, which sum added to the balance of \$308 292 722, that remained in the treasury on the lat of April last, forms a total of \$723.474.172. of the public debt, while the total expenditures have been

former issue of treasure noise which will be converted into other forms of debt, and will cease to exist as currency on ruary contemplates only the relation of the slave to the

The report, however, explains that, in consequence of the absence of certain returns from distant officers, the struction in the manner of encamping, marching an true amount of the debt is less, by about twenty one and a ing trains is need ut so that even in this limited e all millions of dollars, than appears on the books of the

The increase of the public debt during the six months | zeal. from the lat April to the lat October, was \$97 650,700, be- so far as to render it doubtful whether the private right of ing rather more than 316,0'0 000 per month, and it will be apparent, on a perusal of the report, that this augmentation would have been avoided, and a notitive reduction of the entire property in the labor of the slave, and to pay tion would have been avoided, and a no-tive reduction of the amount would have been effected, but for certain defeets in the lesislation on the subject of the finances, which are pointed out in the report and which seem to admit of feet of the present law would vest this entire preeasy remedy

In the statements just made the foreign debt is omitted. It considered only of the compaid ballance of the loan known as greatera is so coufidently relied on by the invaders as suffithe cotton loan. This ballance is but £3 200,000 and is adequately provided for by about 250 000 bales of cotton own the Government, even if the cotton be rated as wor'h but six perce per pound.

There is one item of the public dett not included in the granted at once on the promise of such service; tables presented, to which , our attention is required. The bon 'y bonds promised to our soldiers by the third section of the act of 17th Februars, 1884, were deliverable on the lat October. The Secretary has been unable to issue them by receon of an omission in the law, no time being the rein

The agg egate appropriations called for by the different densitments of the Government according to the estimates submitted with the report, for the six months endis so marked a charge crisic of the negro, and in ing on the 30th June, 1864, amount to \$433,102,679, while the "ecretary estimate: that there will remain unexpend ed out of the former appropriations, on the 1st of January, 1665, a balance of \$167.416.504 It would therefore seem log immediate manumission, or that of retaining that it but former estimates have been largely in excess of actual vitude. If this policy should recommend itself to be expenditures, and that so additional appr priations are required for meeting the needs of the public service up to the lat of July next year. Indeep, if the estimates now pre sent d should prove to be as such in excess of actual expenditures as has heretofore been the case, a considerable balance will still remain prexpended at the close of the first

The chief d fficury to be apprehended in connection with cu figures results from the depreciation of the results notes which seems justly to be attributed by the Secretary to two c nees, redundancy in amount, and want of confidence n nitimate redemption; for both of which remedies are suggested that will commend then selves to your consideration as being practicable as well as offici n'.

The main features of the plan presented are substantially ne of he advance, wi hou, obtaining control of a sing e these : 1st. That the faith of the G vernment be pledged that the notes shall ever remain exempt from taxition re dy authorized by law. 3d. That a certain fixed portion tlan, the calculations on which it is based, the efficiency and arming of the slaves for the driv of f its operation, and the west advantages which would re-hits population shall prove insuffi

The recommendations of the report for there peal of certain provisions of the tex laws which produce inequality I had resulted in success instead of failure; it the valor in the burthen of taxation, for exempting all G vernment mander had resisted in valuate overwhelming masses of imination in taxation on income derived from them; for which were, on the contrary, decisively repulsed; if we placing the taxation on backs on the same footing as the loans from tax ition on carital, and from any adverse dis tax stron of other corporate bodies: for a curing the payis ta, the Confederacy would have remained as creet and defiant as ever. Nothing could have been charged is the tion which is liable to confication because held by alien ury notes now outstanding into compon bonds, and for the quarterly collection of taxation; all present practical I have sent drafted men home to vote, irre—the reports of your proceedings, at some new ligitalative questions for legislation, which, if wisely devised, will sear, for any indication that progress had been made in his greatly improve the public credit, and all-viate the burthone now imposed by the extreme and unnecessary de-

> vation of which the continued existence of the Confedera- with the report, and the information is conveyed that the Treasury Agency in the trans-Mississippi Department has of efficiency and specess.

> creasing the compensation of public officers, civil and milsupport; perhans not more so anywhere than in Richmond. condition of certain office sof the Treasury, who were omitted in the laws-heretofore passed for the relief of other and that abundant crops have rewarded the labor of the public officers, as mentioned in the report of the Sceretary of the Treasury.

The condition of the various branches of the military ser-

ice is s'ated in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. Among the suggestions made for legislative action my, all of which will receive your consideration, there are ome prominent topics which merit special notice.

The exemption from military duty now accorded by law family and country is universally recognised as the marainvidious than an unequal distribution of duties and obligaions. No pursuit nor position should relieve any one who ess his functions or services are more useful to the defence this cannot be the case with entire classes. All telegraph case, and the numerous other classes mentioned in the can it be everywhere impossible to replace those within ry authorities, so that a sufficient number of those essential to the public service might be detailed to continue the tions from service of the entire classes should be wholly temptation, as well as the ready means of escaping service ions to the efficient operation of the consc ipt laws. The Constitution, by vesting the power

Congress, imposes on it the duty of providing "for organi-Confederate States." The great d versity in the legislation of the several States on this subject, and the absence of any provision establishing an exact method for calling the mil i is into Confederate service, are sources of embarrassment which ought no longer to be suffered to impede defensive

The legislation in relation to the cavalre demands change. The policy of requiring the men to furnish their own horses has proven permicious in many respects. It interferes with discipline, impairs effi mency, and is the cause of frequent nil and prolonged absence from appropriate duty. The sub-no ject is fairy treated in the Secretary's report with sugges-

The recommendation higherto often made is again retish and consolidation of companies and regiments whe ciency. Is is the more necessary that this should be donas the absence of legislation on the subject has forced Generals in the field to re-ort to various expedients for approximating the desired end. It is surely an evil that a commanding officer should be placed in a position which command to be seriously impaired, or attempting to sup legal provision The regard for the sepsibility believed to be the controlling motive that has hitherto obproper, may be carried to a point which acriously injures the public good; and if this be the case it can scarcely be questioned which of the two considerations should be

deemed paramonut.

The Secretary's recommendation on the subject of tacilitating the acquaition of the iron required for maintain

known no abatement; but has, on the contrary, been still more deeply evoked by the additional antierings to which they have been wantonly subjected, by deprivation of adquate food, clothing and fuel, which they were not even permitted to purchase from the prison sutlers. Finding that the enemy aftempted to excuse their barbarees treatment by the unfounded allegation that it was retaliatory for like conduct on our part, an offer was made by us with a view of ending all pretext for such recriminations or pretended retaliation.

The offer has been accepted, and each government is hareafter to be allowed to provide necessary comforts to

citizens whose fortifude in captivity illustrates the nat character as fully as did their valor in actual conflict. ens whose fortifude in captivity illustrates the national EMPLOYMENT OF SLAVES.

The employment of claves for service with the army as eamsters, or cooks, or in the way of work npon for ifica ions, or in the government workshops, or in hospitals and other similar duties, was an horized by the act of 17th Feb ruary last, and provision was made for their impressment to a number not exceeding twenty thousand, it is should be impracticable to obtain them by contract with the owners. The law contemplated the hiring only of the labor of these slaves and imposed on the government the libility ty to pay for the value of such as might be lost to the own ers from casualties resulting from their employment in

service.
This act has produced less result than was anticipated, and further provision is required to render it effice coas.

But my pre out purpose is to invite your conside atout the propriety of a :adical modification in the theory of the

of impresement, the service or labor of the slave has

Viewed marely as property, and therefore as the subject

master, and limits the impressment to a certain sarv ce. But for the purposes commerated in the avstruction in the nanner of encamping, marching and p ment, length of service adds greatly to the value ions to which negroes can be assigned for service will army, and the duties required of them demand loyalt In this aspect the relation of person pred herefor due compensation, rather than to impress his feet of the present law would vest this entire proper all cases where the slave might be receptured, after pensation for his loss had been paid to the private owner. Whenever the entire property in the service of thus acquired by the Government, the question ed, by what tenure he should be held tained in servitule, or should him emancipation to him as a reward for faithful service. mancipated, what action should e tak a he freedman the permission of the State from was drawn to reside within its limits after public service. The permission would don thess readily seconded as a reward for p at fa titil a double motifie for zealous discharge of duty be offered to those employed by the G.vel powerful an incentive to his action. The policy ging to liberate the negroon has discharge, at er servic aid fully residered, seems to me preferable to that of grant ment of Congress it is suggested that, in addition duties hererof are performed by the sieve, he might vantage usly employed as a pibneer and engineer lab rer and, in that event, that the number should be augment to forty thousand.

Beyond this lim't and these employments it eem to me desireal le, under ex sting circumsolated A broad moral distinction example between the usu of as sold ers in the detence of their homes and the it ment of he same persons to insurrection agains the r ters. The one is jutifiable f necessary the other ous and newor by cf a civilized people; and judgment fall wri ers on public law, as well as that re-sed and insisted on by our enemi sir all wars pro that now waged against us By none have the practic f which they are now guilty, been denounced with everity than by themselves in the two wars with or Britan in the last and in the present century; and to Declaration of 1 dependence of 1776, when enging was made of the wrongs which justified naving "excited dem stie insurrection am oge us The subject is to be viewed by us, therefore so and from its success are fully detailed in the report and cannot be successed as a fully detailed in the report and cannot be fairly presented in a form the entrement of the message. I doubt not it full require from you that cannot consider a full require from you that cannot be written and cannot be written and cannot be written and cannot be written and cannot be successed as a bottom of the entries. routh to the use of fire-arms, would scare ly be de or advantag one by any; and this is the guation before us. But should the alternative ever be subjegation or of the employment of the s ave as a so spems no reason to doubt what should then be deciaton. extreme a case, be the sum of misery entailed by the upon the welfare and happiness of the negro populati themselves, the result would be the same.

The appalling demoralization, authorize, disease a avaders' system of police, for the kind relation previcient demonstration that external interference will titution of domestic slavery is productive of evil he subject involved no other consideration than t right of property, the sacrifices heretofore mails people have been such as to permit no double of their ess to surrenger every possession in order to secu independence But the social and political quastic is exclusively under the control of the sever far wider and more enduring importance than that mary interest. In its manifold phases it empraces political equality of all its citizens, and inc ment of the task which has been so happily begun-the Christian zing and improving the condition of

> of the experiments of others who have borno similar in tion to the African race, the people of the reveral Sta of the Confederacy have abundant reas in to be satisf with the past, and to use the greatest circumspect termining their course. These considerations, are rather applicable to the improbable continge need of resorting to this element of resistance than present condition. If the recommendation above for the training of forty thousand negroes for the serve dicated, shall meet your approval, this limited number, by their preparatory training in it mediate duties, would form a more valuable rese in case of urgency, than three-fold their new ber ca ied from field labor; while a tresh levy could, to a tain extent, supply their places in the special Barvice which they are now employed

who have, by the will of Providence, been placed

The regular angual reports of the Associacy Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster Ge. pended, and give single information relative to the ions for legislative provisions to quire to remedy su riencef but none of so general or important a c a.a. to require that I should no more than recomment to

your favorable consideration. NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The disposition of this Government for a peaceful tion of the issues which the enemy has returned bitrament of arms, has been too often manifest oo weli known to need new assirances. But wall no that individuals and parties in th dica da a sie to sabstitute reason for negotiation to stop the further sacrifice of hu authorities who coatrof the government of our no peace, except on terms of our ancouditional hostilities until the delusion of their ability to conpeace, many are actuated by princiale and by disa and abhorrence of the iniquitous warfare that their g ment is urging, white others are moved by continue a struggle in which success is anatt firm root in the minds of a majority of the Northe or peace which is now confined to our his war, and the disposition for it among our en be best and most certainly evoked by the demons . a our part of ability and nosteken determina in our rights, and to hold no earthly price too dear parchass.

Whenever there shall be on the part of our endesire for peace, there will be no difficult, in finding by which negotiations can be open d; but it is a hat no agency can be called into action nutil this had be mu ual. When that concingency shall have Government, to which is couffiled the treaty maki k an be at no loss for means adapted to acc.mplis. sireable an end.

In the hope that the day will soon be reached, will der Divine favor, these states may be allowed to es their former peaceful pursuits, and to develop the a ant natural resources with which they are ble-sell hen resolutely continue to devote our suited and and ed energies to the defence of our homes, our nyes

ar liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let u tread t with confidence in the assured results.

JECFER 20N DAV.S.

Some men keep savage dogs around their houses, so that

the hungry poor who stop to " get a bite" may get it out Priends and photographs never flatter.

It may sound like a paradox, yet the breaking of both

15 A 1 15 A

Deduct tax of 374 per cent... 158,597,368

This addition to our indebtedness is smaller than might

The expenditures of the current quarter, it is assumed, will be met from the following re-ources viz:

Treasury notes: amount unexpended of the proportion applicable to the rayment of

radenditures.

Taxes: amount to be received for the last quarter of 1864 estimated at.
Bonds, certificates of indebtedness and loans on by; othecation of bonds.....

\$30 000 000

The certificates of inlabtedness provided by the act of 17th February, 1864, did not prove as favorice au investment as was an icipated, and the amount of these securi-ties, taken in man ment by public or ditors up to lat Octo raised, and from the new issue of treasury notes \$283,000. invaders.

The large and rapid saucof treasury notes is the more to be regret ed from the 1-liure of the messures relied upon | pended on Tuesday next, that the Chaplains of the differ o estate received by the jublic at a value scarcely any the drume be miffled, and after these proceedings are read o su-tain their value and reduce expenditures. The higher than the old, and, as a consequence, the expenses The currency demands the immediate and gravest con-

e war through their instrumentality, must be necessa i-abandoned. Acqui sence in us deplorable d-preciation, hundred do'la s in six per cent b inds, is equal to six dil.

North Carolina and Alabama papers be requisted to copy laws only in specie; and to sell the bonds at this rate is in them; also, that a copy be spread upon the order books of real twio dispere of them at nine y four per cent. discon: t; 'the Division and Brigades. r, in other words, to give a bond for one hundred dollars in censideration of the lean of six dollars.

There is not a man of property in the country who would

not preier any fair measure of taxation, rasper than pro-cure a temporary and treacherous prosperity by the saie of

rency. did not combine these essential elements of success. Those who had taken the old notes, relying on the good eral Ramseur, it was resolved that all military dumounting he was informed by the Yanken officer that orthose who had taken the old notes, relying on the good fish of the Government, on finding them suddenly deprived on the Government, on finding them suddenly deprived on the fish of the Government, on finding them suddenly deprived on the fish of the new notes under strong apprehension of a repetition of the measure. At the time, too, that the course cy act provides for a circulation exceeding four hundred and reduced the long of dallers it circumstation and reduced the long of the safety of the army, be deen an ended by the Yaukee officer that or determined to the army, be deen army, be deen army, be described by the Yaukee officer that or determined to the army, be dead of the army, be described by the Yaukee officer that or determined to the army, be described by the Yaukee officer that or determined to the army, be described by the Yaukee officer that or determined to the army, be described by the Yaukee officer that or determined to the army, be described by the Yaukee officer that or determined to the army, be described by the Yaukee officer that or determined to the army, be d dred millions of dollars, it circumscribed and reduced the domand for the notes, by making the four per cent. bonds receivable in the payment of taxes. By the set day of August \$170,000,000 of the new notes had already been issued, and less than \$10,000,000 sufficed for the payment of the taxes collected at that date. Depreciation commenced at once, and proceeded at so rapid a rate that by the 1.t day of October gold was so ling at twenty-five dollars for

The necessity of providing a speedy and efficient remedy or this condition of things is obvious. The bonds have to e sold for this currency; the taxes must be collected in t, and hence a line means of the Government for the inrto security against such a fur her decline in the value of the notes as will disappoint present calculations, and add the Division, so lately commanded in succession by 3,500,000 co time, therefore, seems to have arrived when congress these lamented efficers, my high appreciation of their should take measures to restore and sustain the currency of make provision for his hon rable redemption, and resort merits, and my profound sorrow at their deaths. to the use of specie and bank notes. The adoption of the last alternative it is leared, would produce great embarratement in the community, and the impossibility of obtaining an adequate as ply of specie and bank notes for the wants of the Government would create the necessity for a system of universal impressments, followed by a calculable campaign. I have been struck with admiration of his

> therty and property, and no choice is let tis, even if we were disposed to hear a e, which we are not, but to conwere disposed to heal a e, which we are not, but to con-made the war. The adoption, therefore, of a permanent and efficient system of figures is in dispossable to the full going into the charge, and witnessed the vigor with maintain the value of the Trassur, notes as a currency.
>
> The accomplisment of this end is of such vast importance that it is, of all others, that to which the resources of the traver soldier. In his death bis country sustained a left. country the u d be devoted and appned. Were it possible severe loss which cannot be easily repaired, but he fell o anticipate the productions of future years of peace, and ency of resorting to such a measure could not be doubted ay not a rear approach to it be made by devoting a porn of those fature productions to the purpose tion of those fature productions to the purpose o imparting to the areasury notes a high and stable value? I submit that this may be done, and respect thy propose a

by the act of 17th rebruary, 1864; exempting the notes from textition; providing for the application of 70 per cent. 47 845 46 of the maxes annually to the reduction of that am use unit 623,350 00 peace be declared or the oudstanding sum be reduced to

(TO BE CONTINUED) Vasualites.

NEW MARKET, YA.,

Messrs. Fullon & Price : I send you the casualties in the 1st and 3d N. C Regiments at the battle of Gedar Creek, on the 19th October, 1864, which you will please publish for the information of the friends of the two Regiments. The most of those who We are all in good spirits. Au quiet.

THOS H W. Mc'NTIRE, Lieut and acting Adj't lat and 3 d N. C. T. CAFUALTIES IN 18T REGIMENT N. C. INFANTEY.

Co. A-Wounded-Is Mills. B-Missing-G Wi kerson. Co. C. Missing — R Whi ley. Wounded—John Moore. Co. D. Missing—James Br. wa.

Co. E-Eilled-Berj Isley. Co. F-Wounded-S Boone and E Vick. Co. H. Wounded G Little. Missing McWin. Co. 1-Wounded Sgt K S Scarboro' and Private J. hn

Co. K-Wounded-Lieut John Wynn. Killed-Corporal \$114,748,61: 00 R Winters.
Total-Wounded 8. Killed 2. Missing 4.

Co. A-Wounded-Sgt Jno W Taylor.
Co B-Wissing-J S Strickland.
Co. C-Missing-Y H Lasley, JC Carter, J Hollings-

Co D-Killed-L L T Williams. Missing-Lewis Allen Co. F-Wounded-E R Quinn. Killed-Fgt C H Farrow. Co. G-Wounded-!os Hollings worth. Co. I-Wounded-P H Butcpeth, Corp J Neal, (with re-

Co. K-Wounded-J A Lanier. (with regiment.) Missing -G A Brown, L T Evans, S. Waller. Total-Wound d 6. Killed 2. Missing 8. Sammes Afloat in the Steamer Sea King. The following has been received by the Yankee Gov-

erament in reference to the new steamer to be commanded by Captain Semmes: UNITED STATES CONSULATE, LIVERPOOL,

October 18, 1864.

London on the 8 h instant with a large quantity of this terrible struggle to independence. coal, fifty tons of metal, and a crew of forty seven men, in command of Captain Cobbett. Mr. Sisco, United of this paragraph. Our neighbor has enunciated the States consular agent at Dover, says he has reliable in two alternatives, which are presented to the mind and ormation that Captain Semmes is to have this vessel. heart of every Southern gen'leman and hones: Confed-From what is known at this office about the Sea King, erate. The choice is fairly given and the issue squarely independent of the information of Mr. Sisco, I have not the least doubt she is the vessel the steamer Laurel is to meet, and that Captain Semmes, with the officers men and guns, taken out in the Laurel, will be transferred to

her. Their place of meeting is not known to me. The Sea King is a very fast, strongly-built and fine hoking screw steamer, built of wood, with iron frame, \$1,218,376,185 and coppered, about one thousand tons burthen and two neudred and twenty-two feet long, one funnel, three bright masts, ship-rigged with wire rigging, heavily stared, machinery abaft the mainmast. No doubt but her name will be changed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, THOMAS H. DUDLEY, Consul.

From M. xtco. HAYANA, Nov. 2.-Intelligence received yesterday from Mexico s'ates that Garcia de la Cardena, Sandeval and other Juarist leaders in the Department of Zuca-

Government. Gen. Mejia, in the name of the imperialists, had installed himself at Matamoras, the Juarist forces there Telegraph lines are to be established between ing cuies of Mexico, communicating by way of Texas

with the United States. Another line will connect Mexico with Yucatan, and submarine cable will be laid to Cubs. The forces lately under the command of Gen. Ortega are said to be completely dispersed. Whole companies have voluntarily come to the various municipal authorities and laid down their arms.

have voluntarily come to the various municipal authorities and laid down their arms.

\$17 194 735 Tribute to the Memory of Roj. Generals Redes and

At a meeting of the officers of Rodes' Divison, A. N. V., held at their camp near New Market, Va., on the 29th inst., Brig. General Phil. Cook was called to the Chair, and Major G. Peyton appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were report-

ed by a Committee consisting of Brig. General W. B. Cox, Colonel D. G. Cowand, 32d N. C. Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Beck, 44th Ga. Regiment, Captain Watkins Phelan, 3d Ala. Reg ment, and Cap tain T. C. Belcher, 5th Ala. Regiment, and were unanimously adopted:

"When the good and gifted are taken from among us by the undistinguishing hand of death, it is meet that we should cherish their memories and profit by their example; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our loved and respected

leaders, Major General Rodes and Major General Ramssur, who fell upon the battle field while gelfautly discharging their duties, our cause has lost two brilliant officers; this Division two noble and experienced leaders; and we personally two entitysted comrades and courteons and mediane instructors. Their deeds and their objections during need no sulegium at our hards, they constitute a part of the history of this war, and are the richest heir looms of their

Resolved 2d. That they fe ! where the true patriot de-

lights to fail; upon the field of hosor, and in the discherge of one of the most sacred obligations known to man, and that our cause has been rendered in ore dear to our hearts, if possible, by the sacrifices they have made, in detenting ber, is about \$2 000 000 only. From the sale of bonds and if possible, by the sacrifices they have made, in detenting loans on hypothecation of bonds, about \$15,000,000 was our homes and firesides from the descenation of rathers Resolved 3d. That, as a mark of our high appreciation of their worth, all military duties not indispensable be sus-

shad be played by the band.

Resolved 4th. That their disconsolate and afflicted famideration of Corgress. Unless a uniform and stable value lies have our warses sympathies in this, their and because he given to the treasury notes the effort to carry on the war through their instrumentality, must be necessariately." will soon emble them to see the "silver limits to the cloud' even sold the shadows of death.

Resolved, 5th That copies of these proceedings be for-Resolved, 5th That copies of these proceedings be forthirty five dollars in currency, the price obtained for one

> PRIL. Cock, Chairman. G. PETTON, Boo's.

> > HEADQ'RS RODES' DIVISION, Oct. 30 h, 1864.

Captain Samuel J. C. Moon, A. A. G:

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, BRYAN GRIMES, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY DISTRICT,) Ostober 31st, 1864. General-Your request for the suspension for to-mor row in your Division of all military duties which are not indispensable, in order to carry out the purposes of the resolutions of the officers of the Division in honor of Major General R. E. R des and Major General J II. Ramseur, is granted. I take occasion to express to

While serving with General Rodes, when we w both Division Commanders, I had formed a very hah constant and vigilant devotion to duty, his careful at-That the Government must be supplied wite sufficient | tention to the discipline and welfare of his men, and his

> nobly, gallantly, heroically doing his duty. Maj r General Ramseur has often proved his courage and his capacity to command; but never did these qualleft had given way and his own was doing the same teen. thing, he rallied a small band, and for one hour and a quarter held in check the enemy, until he was shot down tiring from the field, I had occasion to point them to the gallant stand made by Rumsenr with his smell par- cles at Washington. 'y and if his spirit could have animated those who left him thus battling, the 19th of October would have had

and with his fall the last hope of saving the day was lost. General Ramseur was a soldier of whom his | 2574 State has reason to be proud—he was brave, chivalrous and capable. Your Division has thus been called on to mourn the less, within one month's time, of two commanders who have fallen at their posts. It is a sad less to the Division, the army and the country. I leal it most sensibly. In them I have lost not only valued friends, but most

of these noble heroes, while lamenting their loss. Respectfully, J. A. EARLY, Lieat. General. Brig. General BRYAN GRIMES, commanding Division.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist. W. Admit It. Under the above caption, the Augusta Register has

the following pithy and elequent remarks: It is frequently charged that we are for the President and his administration. When the choice is the patriot and statesman, Jefferson Davis, or the brute, the tyrant, the abolitionist, Abraham Lincola, we admit we are for the former. When the choice is between the ac's of the Southern administration and those of the vile Northern despotism, covered with infamy, falsebood, bribery and corruption, we are proud to take sides with the former. When in a war which looms up without a parallel in history for its bitterress, its gigantic proportions, its desolations, its sufferings, its trials -waged on one side with relentless cruelty by overpowering numbers for conquest and subjugation-on the other for life, libeity, honor and all that man can hold dear, we deny not we are for our native land and we loathe those who for selfish or ambitious purposes, would produce division and foment strile amongst us, thus weakening our hands, and encouraging the hearts of those who seek our destruction. Yes, we admit itwe are for Jefferson Davis and the Confederate States. and we look to the latter with its constitution as the Sir :- The English screw steamer Sea King, built at palladium of our liberties, and to the former as the in-Glasgow in 1863, cleared for Bombay, and sailed from strument raised up by the Almighty to lead us through

made. We pity indeed the captions and sour Thersites who can read these sentences without some twinge of conscience. We pity the vain and pretentious demagogue who is forever intruding his bloated carcase before the crowd, with a dreary catalogue of jeremiads

dripping from his lips. The men who see no good in anything are as the men who denied the Savior because he came from Nazareth. are heading the mighty struggle for them-these men are unworthy of the freedom they apostrophise, and like Dante's false prophets, have their faces immovably fix ed in the wrong direction. How shall they ever see the sun of Freedom thus distorted? How can they be expected to know or feel or do anything correctly when the very atmosphere around them has become sallowed

by their jaundiced emanations? Luckily for us all, such individuals are, in the long run, like the turnstile that is in everybody's way and stops nobody. They may retard temporarily, but they do not finally succeed in anything but their own downfall. Stop this tremendous revolution with croaking! As our cotemporary, the Mercury, put it in the beginning of the war-as well could a gentleman of the old school stop the mail train, by thrusting his gold headed

cane between the wheels of the locomotive. A new mode of capturing blockade runners has been inaugurated by the new commander of the North At- cates fighting semewhere in Morthern Arkansas. Eight laptic Blockading Squadron, which thus far seems to receptorie loaded with troops and two parrett batteries work well. What the method is the Admiral k-eps to have left Morganus for White River.

The processing the control is studied to course The

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

NEW - FROM THE UNITED STATES THE CAPTURE OF THE PLORIDA. FICHMOND, Nav. 12th, 1864.

New York and Baltimore papers of Wednesday have The Herald editorially ar nounces the re-election of Line

The Baltimore American evening edition, contains the latest returns. A New York telegram says the Tribune claims for Lincoln all the New England States, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiane, Miche

igan, Illineis, Wisc asin, Minnes da, Iswa and Kareas, making a total of one bundred and ninety electoral votes. The New York Congressional delegation stands twenty. two Union and nine Democrats. The Hera'd says that Fernardo Wood is defeated-

Brockes' maj wity is one bon 'red and twenty five

The Tribine claims only three thousand majority in New York.

The Fiorida was captured by surprise in the harbor of Bahia early in the morning, when a number of her officars at Dress Parade, the troops "rest on arms" while a dirge and crew were on shore. The demand for her surrender was immediately acceded to, when a hawser was made fast to her and the wan towed out to sea. The Herald says the capture of the Florida will doubtless be dencunced aga violation of the right of asylum in a neutral port, and may become a subject of international discussion, but justifies

Gold in New York on the 9th was quoted at 2573

FROM RICHMOND.

BICHMOND, Nov 12th, 1864. It was reported this morning on good anthority that the authorities at Washington had issued an order prohibiting communication of any intelligence with respect to the resuit of the late election, ci her by telegraph, rail read, seven years. Captain-At a meeting of the officers of this Divis- stage coaches, or otherwise. This news is confirmed by a ion, held on yesterd y, to express their sense of the note from the officer at the lines below Richmond, who has the messers adopted by Congress to reduce the core great loss sustained by this command, and the service, heretofore made the excharge of newspapers for the Bighin the deaths of Major General Rodes and Major Gen- mond press. He says that upon going out fer papers this

FXCHANGE OF PRICONERS.

were received last night and to-day; 1,200 will come up importance. After gathering sufficient supplies, he wi to morrow and next day. The men are looking well for tart with five corps on his Winter tour through the Cotton the most part and are in flue spirits. Many of them are States, leaving a sufficient force to hold Chattanooga and re ady for the from, without furloughs

> FROM PETER BURG. PETER-BURG. Nov. 13th. 1864.

All quiet along the lines. The enemy's pickets yester. day were unable to exchange papers. They said the ipapers of the 10 h were taken from them by officers, after distribution, and thought it a strange proceding but could not imagine the cause. The la car dutes here embrace the 9 h only.

Three of Hampton's scouts captured twenty six Yankees two or three nights since, near James river, and brought in twenty-three-three escaped.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

FRIEBBURG, Nov. 18th, 1864 making one of the most gallant charges that has oven York and Pennsylvania. McClellan carried New Jerey,

144 119,030 00 deve opment and uncoustrained use of our resources. The which he buried his Divis on against the columns of the naval engagement off the North Carolina coast on Tuesday eight vessels captured by Confederate cruisers. death just at the moment when the enemy was flying believed to be the Tallaharsee. The rebel vessel had long

Reports from Sheridan's army say that Early is actively Mosby is still annoying the Federals between Winchester gow in 1863. ities shine more conspicuously than on the afternoon of and Martinsburg. He had knog seven Federals in retaliathe 19th of this month, when, after two divisious on his tion for a like number of Confederates executed by Cas-

It is reported that Sherman had destroyed the railroad between Chattapooga and Atlanta and burnt the latter himself. In endeavoring to stop those who were re- place, and was at the head of the four corps marching on

Charleston. the report was not credited in military oir-Nothing from Forrest. The Wachusett was pursued out of Port Bahia by two

a far diff-rent history. Lie met the death of a hero, Braz lian war steamers, but they could not overtake her. Gold sold in New York on the 9th at 269, tut closed at

All quiet around Patersburg.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ЕІСПМОМО NOV. 14:h, 1864. According to the Tribune, New York gives Lincoln 8.500 : the New Erg and States 150 000, including the Soldiers' vote; Peonsylvania from 20 000 to 30,000, including able and efficient ass stants, and I join with the D vi- the Soldiers' vote; Maryland, 10,000; Ohio, 50,000; Iowa sion so well commanded by them, in honoring their | 50,000; Illiaois, 25,000; Wiscensin, 10,000. There was no memory. Let the Division be inspired by the example opposition to Lincoln west of Virginia. Missouri voted for Lincoln. McClelian's majority in New Jersey is 7.000. He carried Deleware and Kentucky. The Republicans gained largely in the Congressional delegations. In Nashville, Lincoln received 2,000 and McClellan 27

Lord Lyons is very ill with typhoid fever at Washing-

A Louisville telegram, of the 10th, says that news has train loaded with commissary stores. been received from Sherman's army of an important and favorable character, but it is not published, being conidered contraband.

Hood's exact where abouts is unknown to the authori-

Federal movements will be developed at a proper time. and will electrify the nation. McClellan has resigned his commission in the army. Lincoln's majority in Grant's army is reported to be

eight the usand. A portion of General A. J. Smith's command has arrived at Padocah.

The Tribune says that Fenton has been elected Governor of New York by nine thousand majority. Gold \$2 43.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PICEMOND, Nov. 14th, 1864. New York papers and the Baltimore American, evening edition, of Saturday, have been received.

and Ready Road, the enemy's artihery being within 190 yds. of our works, their infantry and dismounted cavalry within 200 yards. Our forces qu'ckly manned the defences and soon drove the rebels off. We sustained no loss. The enemy were a part of Young's comm . They figallyretreated towards Macon.

FROM THE VALLEY.

BICHMOND, Nov. 14th, 1864. An official telegram from the Valley says that a theridan is entrepched between Newtown and Kernstow t. Two divisions of cavalry attacked Rosser on the 10th, but were repulsed and driven several miles, losing two hundred prisoners and a number of horses. Rosser's command ochaved very handsomely, particularly Lomax's brigade under Colorel Payne, and Wickham's brigade und te Lieat. Colone Morgan. About the same time another cavalry division attacked McCausland' brigade at Cedarville, on Front Boyal Road, and drove it across the river.

NORTHERN ELECTIONS-ONE MILLION MORE MEN CALLED FOR BY LINC ILN. RICHMOND, Nov 14th, 1864. Soymour is re-elected Governor of New York. It is reported that Lincoln has called for one million

more men.

Lincoln received about 190 electorial votes. FROM CLINTON, LA. CLINTON, LA., Mov. 13th, 1864. Two transports loaded with Yackee wounded have come down White River and gone to New Orleans. This indi-

The Yankees latd d at Bayon Sara a few days ago and commenced pulling down houses and carrying the material to Morganes to build winter quarters. While there they

of the control of the state of

committed such on trages upon the ladies that them have been put in from and the off is are to be cashlered.

FIGHT AT BOUGH AND READY-EVACUATION ATLANTA.

Acousta, Nov. 14th, 1864. A letter to the Chreviole and Sentinel states that a fight occurred at Rough Ready between the State troops and the Yankees. The Yankees were driven back. About eight thousand Yankees are in Atlanta. From all appearances the place is being evacuated. The trains running from the city are loaded and return empty. Two hundred mules were captured by our scouts a few days since.

The Yankees have burned most of Canton, in Cherokee County, in retaliation for some hung tories. The latest rumors from Atlanta state that the city was

evacuated on Saturday.

A LETTER FROM GOV. FROWN.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 14th, 1864. Gov. Brown publishes a letter in the Chronicle and Benticel in which he states that Baylor, the traitor, was never clothed with any political or diplomatic functions. He had a commercial commission to Europe, and was appoint-The World c need a Lincoln's election, claiming, how. ed in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislaever, New York Ken'u ky, New Jersey and Missouri for ture. The statement made that he was ever a member of his staff, the Governor says, is false.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 14th, 1864. The Senate passed the bill authorising the exchange of six per cent. coupon bonds for the 7.30 treasury notes. The House is in secret session.

FIRE AT HAMBURG, B. C. A large Warehouse belonging to Kernigham & Co., Hamburg, S. C., was burned, with its contents, this morning. Fifteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed. The loss is over one million dollars, partly insured. The fire was accidental.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR HAMMOND, OF B. C. coffquered. Most to be apprehended are those who AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 14th, 1864. prate of peace, when there is no peace, but through the Ex-Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, died at his residence on Beach Island, S. C., on Sunday, aged fifty-

FROM THE VIRGINIA VALLEY. NEW MARKET, VA., VIA ETAUNTON, 14th Nov., 1864. The army returned to their old camp to-day, after an Market and Middletown.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

" BICH MOND, Nov. 15th, 1864. The Chicago Times of the 9th says that Sherman only made a show of pursuing Hood, while he has been busily engaged in preparing his forces, sepairing Rail Roads and an elequent discourse, waving his right hand gently as SAVANNAH, Nov. 13 h.--About 2,000 of our prisoners accumulating supplies for a new movement of the greatest look after Hood. It is probable the coming week will witness the starting of this expedition.

> Washington correspondents of several Northern Journals assert that efforts are being made to induce Lincoln to send home, I heard Coleridge's voice; and, on looking in, Commissioners to Richmond to sound the authorities upon the subject of peace.

FROM THE NOBTHWEST-CONSPIRACY DETECTED, &c., &c.

MOBILE. Nov. 15th. 1864. A special dispatch to the Advertiser, dated Benatobia, Nov. 14 h, says that the Memphis Argus of the 13th con- Arab keeper. By no contrivance could the elder camtains St. Louis dates of the 7th and 8th, and the Memphis el be induced to cross the gang way from the dock to Bulletin of the 13th has Et. Louis dates of the 10th and the ship, although the Arab tried by blows and by

The Republicans have discovered a tremendous conspirationing camel, about the size of a poney, and covermeans to carry on the war all are agreed. Our enemy of the substitution of the loth has just been received. The vote was close in New of the medical property, and no chains in the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, at the head of his Division, the loth of September, and head of his Division, the loth of September, and head of his Division, lead to the loth of September, and head of his Division, the loth of September, and head of his Division, lead to the loth of September, and head of his Division, lead to the loth of September, and head of his Division, lead to the loth of September, and head of his Division, lead to the loth of September, and head of his Division, lead to the loth of September, and head of his Division, lead to the loth of September, and head of his Division, lead to the loth of September, and head of his Division, lead to the loth of the loth of September, and head of his Division, lead to the loth of the lo houses of Southern sympathizers. Several hundred citizens have been arrested, including Gen. Mormaduke's brother.

by guerrillas, whilst accending White river on the gunboat steamer, and the ship was obliged to leave the side of

Crocket. The gunboat returned to Vicksburg. that Capt. Semmes has gone to take command of the Sea preparing for another efficience movement at New Market. King, a large and staunch screw steamer, built as Glas-The Yankee loss in government stores at Johnsonville is

estimated at six millions of deilers. They say the fire of Forrest's batte ies was terrific There are no heavy iron clade north of Memphis, and the low water prevents their going up.

Rosecra z supercedes Me .de. Six guabouts are below Johasonville, unable to proceed up, owing to Forrest's batteries commanding the stream.-There are no gunboats or transports above Greenboltom

A New York correspondent of October 29th, says that Suckeer captured Morganza on the 25th. He held the Fort seven hours, captured nineteen hundred prisoners, and carried off all the field artillery, destroying all the siege end war m terials.

Gen. Price is reported at Fayetteville, Arkaneas. He i supposed to have crossed the Arkaneas river. Guerrilla troubles continue in the State, though the main

bodies have lett with Price.

FROM BRECKINRIDGE'S COMMAND. RICHMOND, Nov. 15th, 1864. Breckinridge reports that on the evening of the 11th he drove the enemy from Lick Creek into Bull's Gap, and next morning forced them back one mile and captured their line of works, but was unable to expel them from the Gap .--He re-occepied the position held in the morning without

molestation. Our loss slight. On the night of the 11th Msj. Toole attacked the enemy near Morristown, captured fity prisoners, and burned a

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.

RICHMOND, NOV. 15th, 1864. The following was received to night : HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VA., Nov. 15th, '64.

To the men. J. A. SEDDEN Secretary of War: bushel. Gen. Breckintidge reports that on the night of the 13th inst. he turned Buil's Gap, when the enemy attempted to retreat. About one o'clock on the 14th, with Vaughan's and Dake's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stand of colors, six pieces of artillery, with caissons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons, with teams and ambulances with medical

supplies, &c., were captured. (Signed) WE would very much like to deal with our old customers at the old rates and prices, and if any farmer or other per-

son feels disposed he will find How IT WORKS .- An old and worthy subscriber to this A telegram from Chattanooga, dated the 11th its*, says that on Wedeesday morning the enemy made three attacks on Atlanta, their shells being thrown as far as the Rolling Mills. The most desperate attack was made on the Rough

put up the price.

'Yes," answered the book-keeper, "we have been compelled to do it in self-defence."

'Well, sir, it is extortion. I won't take it." " Well, sir, it is extoruou. I won't take it."
" Well, then, if you don't like it that way, we will let
you take the paper at \$3—cur oid price—for six menths, if
you will pay us in that fine become yours at ten cents per
pound, the old price. Test is certainly fair."

mine sell for now !" "I know that," answered the book-keeper. "We can't

help it; and for this very reason we have been compelled to put up the price of our raper. Each sheet of the plain paper upon which we print the daily now, costs us fifteen

give bacon at old prices for our paper at old prices, he is ready.—Augusta Constitutionalist. Origin of the Names of States.

Majoe was called Marvoosben, but about 1733 took the name it how bears from Maine, a province in the Western part of France. The name is originally derived from the

Cenoma'ni, an ancient Gael's people.

New Hampshire as the name given to the territory New Hampshire as the name given to the writing granted by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patentee who was Governor of Portamouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vermont is from verb, green, and mount, mountain.

Managements when a managed from a tribe of Ladians in the

vicinity of Boston. Roger Williams says the word significa Rhode island was so called in 1644, in relation to the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterransan.

New York was missed in honor of the Duke of York, to

"sa you if the

is was called after the Virgin Qu

da.

The States of Alabama, Mississippi, Teamessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Arkasses and Missos are all mamed from their pr notpal rivers, and the names are of indian origis, excepting, perhaps, Kentucky—and their meanings involved in obscurity.

Tennessee is said to signify a curved spoon; Illinois, the Bivers of Mes; Mississippi, the Whole River, or a river formed by the union of many. Michigan was named from the lake on its borders. Iowa is an Indian name; also Texas, signifying "Beautiful." California was thus named by the Spaniards at a very early day.

FORTIFUDE AND PATRIOTISM. -The States of Vir-

ginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, tave been the theatres of war, and all its divestment of

property, desolation and untold suffering. And to-day

these States are more devoted to independence, and more exalted in their patriotism than they were before the invader set foot upon the soil, or their people were involved in those dire calamities brought upon them by Yankee ambition and fanaticism. The money standard does not measure their estimate of the unbought blessings of constitutional lib-erty and of freedom from the fierce in-termeddling of a vulgar tyranny, souliess, treacherous, mercilees. Having felt the iron heel of the oppressor, they can conjecture the unfathomed depth of ruin and degradation which awaits us as the sole alternative to conquering our independence of our foes. The examples of these States should put the timid and despondent everywhere to shame. Conduct under disaster is a criterion of character. A country like ours, while the unconquerable will exists, may be overrun, it cannot be

sword, except the peace of scars. Charleston Mercury. ONE OF LAMB'S BEST.-Lamb once convulsed a company with an anecdote of Coleridge, which, without doubt, he hatched in his hoax kiving brain. "I was," said be, "going from my house at Enfield to the East India House one morning, when I met Coleridge absence of five days. They are picketing between New on his way to pay me a visit. He was trimful of some new idea, and in spite of my assuring him that time was precious, he drew me within the gate of an unoccupied garden by the roadside, and there, sheltered from observation by a hedge of evergreens, he took me by the button of my coat, and, closing his eyes, commenced

> the musical words flowed in an unbroken stream from I listened entranced; but the striking clock recalled me to a sense of duty. I saw it was of no use to attempt to break away; so, taking advantage of his absorption in his subject, and, with my pen kuife, quietly severing my button from my coat, I decamped. Five hours after in passing the same garden, on my way there he was with closed eyes, the button in his fingers, and the right hand gracefully waving just as when I

> lett him. He had never missed me. Unwilling Passengers - A female camel, with her young one, arrived in Southampton on Wednesday to be sent out in the Bremen mail steamer New York to the United States. They were accompanied by an coaxing with a bag of oats to get her on board.

"Have the animals shipped." A number of the Ger-New York and New Orleans papers publish a list of man passengers on board the New York rushed on shore, and, amid the shou's of laughter, took the young Gen. Cauby is reported to have been mortally wounded camel up in their arms and carried him bodily on the the dock immediately, leaving the camel b bind. The The Washing on Government has received information young camel began to cry in the most piciful manner on being separated from his dam, and the latter hearing the cries moaced distressingly, looking for her young one. At length she was put into a horse box and sinng on board a steam tog and taken out to the New York, which waited in the stream for her.-London Times, Oct. 14.

In this town, on the evening of the 13th instant, Mr. P. C. FELC, in the 45th year of his age.

Mr. Felt was a native of Exeter, New Hampshire, but had long been a resident of the Bouth, of which he was a oysland devoted citizen.

He leaves behind him, as a precious legacy to his children, the well earned reputation of an intelligent, fudus-

WILMINGTON, MARKET, Nov 16th, 1864. BEEF CATILE-Are in moderate demand, and there is

only a light stock in butche. s' hands. We quote on the hoof at \$2 50 to \$3 per lb. for net meat, as in quality. HAC N-Is scarce and it demand. We quote at \$6 50 to 82#8WAX -\$4 50 to \$5 per lb.

ERREWAX - \$4 50 to \$5 per 10.

BUTTER-Scarce. Bells at \$12 to 14 per lb.

COTTON—No sales of consequence have taken place during the week, and the stock in first hands is quite small.—

We quote nominally at \$50 for uncompressed and \$1.75 to \$1.80 per lb. for compressed.

(ORM—\$20 to \$22 per unabel.

Comm state—Relia in the small way at \$25 per bushel. Copperate—Retails at \$4 to \$5 per lb. Fggs—From carts \$5 to \$5 50 per dozen. FLOUR—is 'n m derate et quiry, and supply light. We quote at \$290 to \$300 per bbi. for superfine. FORAGE - Fodder \$18 to \$40; Hay \$18; Shuck: \$12 to \$14

per 100 ibs.
Hipss—Green \$2; dry \$4 to \$4 50 cer lb. LEATHER—Sole \$1 to \$20; under \$25 per lb.

LARD—By the bbl., \$6 50 to \$7 per ib. NAILS-\$2 50 to \$3 per lb by the keg.

PEAR—Cow \$10 to \$15 per busbel.
POTATOES—Irish \$25 to \$30; Sweet \$15 to \$18 per bushel. POULTRY -Chickens \$6 to \$7; grown 10 = 18 \$1 to \$10; tar-keys \$20 to \$25 each; dressed do. \$4 to \$5 ner 1b. Ricz-1s scarce and in demand. We quote clean at 90 cents to \$1 per ib.

EUGAR-Brown, \$7 to \$7 25 per lb. EYBUR-Borghum \$15 to \$16 per gallon HERTING -Fayetteville tactory, \$3 70 to \$3 75 per yard, FPIRITS TURPENTINE - Nominal at \$5 to \$6 per gallon.

BALT-Sound made sells from store at \$30 to \$35 per

Tallow - \$4 50 to \$5 per lb.
Yann—Selie by the bale at \$35 to \$15 per bunch, according to quality.

Wood - But little arriving, and prices rule high. We quote by the boat load at \$30 to \$35 for pine and ash, and

\$100 per cord for oak. We have no material change to report in prices during the

Confederate Bonds sell at from \$100 to \$120, according to date.

Bank Notes-North Carolina \$4 50; Georgia \$3; South Carolina and Virginia \$2 75 for one.
Gold \$28; Eilver \$24 to \$25; eterling bills \$25 to \$16 for

DUPONT'S DIAMOND GRAIN POWDER. you take the paper at \$3—our old price—for six menths, if you will pay us in that fine bacon of yours at ten cents per pound, the old price. Teat is certainly fair."

'How much bacon would it take?" asked our country friend.

'Just thirty pounds. sir."

'Why, that would be giving you \$120 for your paper for six months, at the lowest price at which such bacon as mine sell for now!"

DUTUAL'S DIAMOND GRAIN TOWNER, Show DAMOND Grads, Show Nalls, CaLF EKINS, Lasting Tacks. Sparables, Show Nalls, Cards, Card Backs, Fish Ho. ks, Cat Tacks, Soie Leather, Soda, Shot, Gun and Pistol Caps. Plough Castings. Buggy Hobrs, Table Cutiery, Cotton Yarns, Nos 6 to 14. Show the such bacon as Files, Hasps, Shaving and Paint Brushes. Tobatoo, &c., at

&c., at WILSOM'S VARIETY STORS. Nov. 16.

paper upon which we print the daily now, costs us filteen cents, and every other thing in proportion."

"Well, well," said our friend. "that bacon argument is a clincher. Give me the receipt, here is the money. I must act upon the prevailing opinion. I must save my bacon."

Our book-keeper says if any of our subscribers wish to give bacon at old prices for our paper at old prices, he is ready.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

A CARD.

RB. M. B. McCALEB would respectfully inform the Rock Spring Hetel, and has taken the money of the market Street, known as the residence of the late Dr. Hooper, where she is prepared to accommodate should be accommodate. She would take this occasion to return her thanks for the natronage conferred upon her at the Rock Spring Hetel.

she would take this occasion to return her thanks for the patronage conferred upon her at the Rock Spring Hotel, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Her house is located on Market, between Second and Third Streets, one door West of Headquarters.

Nov. 15. 59-4t—83t

TS HEREBY GIVEN that on Thursday, the 8th day of Dacember, 1864. I will sell, to the hichest bidder, on the premises, all of the perishable property belong as to the late Wm. Keith, consisting in part of Corn, rodder, Fat Hogs, Cows, &c., &c.

Terms, a credit of six months, notes with approved secrets required. carity required.

Nov. 17th WILKINSON & CO, 34 MARKET STREET.

SECTION AND THE PARTY OF THE PA A Columnia de la la seria.

whom the territory was granted.

Pennsylvani was called after Wmr Penns.
In 1661, the Duke of York made a grant of what is now called the State of New Jersey, to Lord Barkely and Sir New 9th 154-3t—7. 是1982年

BROKERS.

past week There has beed a brisk demand for Cosf-derate Bonds at former quotations. We give the fellowing as the rates at which the brokers are buying: Four per cent. Certificates \$60.

The Army and Bavy, &c., &c.

which threaten to destroy her. much more besides. By whose fault-if it was by a dignity of an honorable. fault—was the Albemarle lost? Was it by the fault | We shall have some further remarks to off r upon of the navy in charge of the Albemarle, or by the neg- this subject when it is more properly before us. We ligence of the army pickets? Some say one thing, do not doubt the President, but this power of anothisome say another. We do not design now to express lating a free press in the Confederate States is a power an opinion, farther than to say that it is natural that that ought to be conferred upon no man that ever hearing cannot be had, to have none, at least no wrang be led not into temptation but delivered from evil. ling through the newspapers.

have also been struck in the same way, and one at least, pendence and its freedom be placed under the sanction a large steamship, sunk off Charleston bar, without see of the law - Daily Journal, 11th. rious reproach being cast upon any of the Yankee naval commanders. We, however, have so few vessels. and they have been constructed under so many disadinformation of any disaster to them.

ted States had many inducements to offer. They must We take pleasure in making this explanation. bave felt themselves confined to the irksome routine of mere harbor defence, or, if going to sea, forced to adopt a mere pr. datory character as sea raiders, without ven turing to come into collision with the heavier and infinitely more powerful war vessels of the enemy.-North and make war upon their own section, and, as bardment of Pert Royal.

Thus it comes about that, while all respect the gen-We don't know that all or any part of this is Mr. Man. I his will be done at an early day, we presume. LORY's fault, or anytody's fault, but fault or no fault, it is so. Our pavy men have had an up-hill business from the first, and there are no signs of improvement. Man even begin to doubt the policy of sending out vessels return to some port to lie supine for five or ten times as long. While the dashes made do credit to the daring of our officers and men, they have the effect rather of exasperating the enemy than of weakening his rescurces, or making him tired of the war. It may be said, and with truth, that the enemy is doing his worst at any rate. This is so, but we do not know whether It is a thing to be desired by the Confederacy for his strength to be concentrated, and his efforts put forth to close our main avenue to the ocean. It is thought that recent events tempt him to make the trial-nay, almost compel him to do so. Perhaps people here take a wrong view of this thing, or at least attach more importance to certain considerations already referred to, than would be done by others occupying a different standpoint. It is so hard to see perfectly straight and without bias. But right or wrong, these dashes out and dashes in are regarded with considerable distrust here by very many persons not engaged in running the blockade, while the government itself has suffered directly and incidentally by captures, to an extent likely to weigh heavily in the scale. We do not know that the in-Preased efforts of the enemy are due to the Tallahassee, but it is perfectly reasonable to suppose that they are. To suppose that the Yankee government would not put an increased and more vigilant watch here for the purpose of capturing armed vessers, is to suppose sheer nonsense. No doubt they have done so.

But all these considerations have reference simply to the policy pursued, and not at all to the officers engaged in carrying out that policy, which they no coubt do gallantly and well. Mr. MALLORY may not be able to do any better, save by not doing it at all-that is, if, as some contend, the disadvantages overcome the advantathat it leaves much balance in our favour, certainly.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

In due course of mail the President's Messa ge ought to have been here yesterday. But it came not, and we were hardly surprised, scarcely disappointed. The mail ailed "just as we expected." It seems always to fail at such times. Why, we do not know.

In the absence of the text of the President's Message we feel loath to offer any remarks upon that doonment, and yet what has reached us leave so little room for doubt in regard to one subject, that we deem it bardly worth while to defer the remarks which we deem

proper to be made upon that subject. We are now, and have been from the first, among the firmest supporters of President Davis' administration from the believe that any administration p.eced in the direction of our affairs at this critical pariod, neeled a cordial support, and from the further beliet that President Davis dese ved en h support, as an honest, able, and patriotic administrator of the affairs of the Confederacy, although by no means a perfect one.

seems to us, must be the suppression of the Southern eral, Department of South Carolina, deorgia and Florpress or the forfeiture of its independence. If the press ida. is to be conducted by the detailed appointees of the Confederate Executive, then, of course, it ceases to be a free press or the press of a free people; and yet such is the only inference to be drawn from the President's endorsement of the recommendations of the Segretary of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. | in official position, though not in Congress, may think lightly of the press and take pleasure in showing that they do so. We do not say that the conductors of the press are all that they cought to be, or all that the responsibility of their positions would seem to require that they should be. We suppose they are not much It is always a matter of regret when jealousies or better and not much worse than their neighbours. As even possible causes of jealousy arise between different individuals they are entitled to neither exemption nor branches of the public service. It is especially a mat- immunity. They appear in a representative capacity. ter of regret when such things arise at a time when all They give utterance to public opinion, they c. mbine the efforts of all branches are absolutely necessary to and energise public effort. They are the heralds of our keep the ship of state from drifting upon the rocks modern civil zation, and as such their office is sacred, and the preservation of its purity and independence a We fear that the disaster at Plymouth may have a matter of far more moment to a people jealous of their t endency to increase the feeling of jealousy between the rights, than the smiles of executive favor or the frowns army and navy which, we regret to believe, exists in of executive wrath. Of far more moment than the irsome quarters, and even to arouse such feelings where ritation of soms honest but excitable martinet, or the they have not yet been manifested. The distruction of contemptible wrath of some fourth-rate politician the Albemarle involved the loss of Plymouth, and of elevated suddenly into the title of an M. C. and the

men's feelings should, to some extent at least, influence | breathed; and of course the press ceases to be free when their judgments, and thus that army men should lay its thinking and speaking is done by detailed men. We the blame on the navy and navy men upon the army .-- | would not give the right of appointing and removing A full investigation might be necessary to decide all the editors of the South to an inspired Apostle, much the questions involved, and that can hardly be obtained less to a man like unto ourselves. It is dangerous. during times like these. It would be better, if a full Well we are taught in the prayer of prayers, to pray to

If papers are are to be published; if editors are to be The fact is that Yankee vessels in several instances independent; if the press is to be free, let their inde-

The "Lady Sterling."

We referred yesterday to this vessel as having her machinery crippled, and also as one on which the vantages, that we perhaps expect more from them than | Treasury Department had shipped specie. It is due to we are justified in doing, and are unduly excited by the the Collector-Mr. SAVAGE-to state that this veesel when she first started to go out broke her cylinder The disadvantages to which we have above referred head, and returned to town to have it fixed ;—that press hard on the personnel of the Navy. The officers when reflitted she was considered perfectly sate and was of the old Navy who resigned for the purpose of tender- known to be new and fast. Again in going out, she ing their services to the South, sacrificed more than broke the cylinder head but the Captain persisted in any one can well imagine. They sacrificed a career .- going on with one engine. Mr. Savage did not ship They must have felt that the Confederacy had no bright on board a crippled vessel, nor was he at all responsible bopes of promotion to hold out to them, while the Uni- for the vessel's going to sea in a crippled condition.— Daily Journal, 11th.

The people of this county will read with regret the card of ELI W. HALL, Esq., announcing his resignation of the position he has held for many years as Senator from this county in the General Assembly of North Nothing but patriotism could have prompted their Carolina. This regret will be much more painful by a course, and we feel the more bound to bonor those who knowledge of the cause of his resignation. We trust hove obeyed its teachings, because of their contrast to that rest and re'axation may restore Mr. Hall's health. those who, like Farragut, Drayton, Duront, Golds and with it the tone of his throat and the full use of BOROUGH, and many others, elected to remain with the his voice. That they will do so, is, we believe, the opinion of his medical advisers; and it is a'so their in the case of Dharton, upon his own State and his opinion that these are indispensable. Their enjoyment own home. Drayton is a South Carolinian, from the would be incompatible with the discharge of the duties wa islards, it is said. He was engaged in the bom- of a Senator—indeed it would be impossible under the circums'ances.

Mr. Hall, we are happy to say, is not dead nor liketiemen of the Navy, appreciate their patriotism and by to die, so we are not now going to sum up his poli admire their courage and enterprise wherever an oppor- tical course as though it were closed. We look for tunity is affirded for their display, the Navy Depart- many years of useful service from him hereafter. It is ment cannot be said to be a favourite with the people. new in order to think of his successor in the Sena-Owing perhaps to our inadequate facilities, something torship, and to this we call the attention of the peois a ways the matter with our boats, which seem to ple of New Hanover, that they may think over it be built only to be blown up or sunk by the The Legislature meets on the 21st. When a specia, enemy or by ourselves. From the first Merrimac election will be held to supply the vacancy occasion down to the Albemarle such seems to have ed by the resignation of Mr. Hall has not yet been been their usual fate. We will say nothing about ascertained, and will not be until the Governor shall matters nearer home. It needs not that we should .- have issued his proclamation ordering such election.

We are without a Northern mail, and consequently wit out the President's Message. We presume that like the Tallahassee to make a few days dash and then the telegraphic synopeis has given us a pretty fair idea of its character and recommendations; still we are anxious to see the document itself, as so many delicate questions are touched upon, and so many recommendations made, the character and full bearing of which can only be properly understood and appreciated after a careful examination of the text.

The absence of the mail yesterday we understand was occasioned by an accident to the down mail train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, -a run off or break down. We have not learned the amount of injury done to the train. We do not hear of anybody being hurt.

WE think that LINCOLN is re-elected President of the United States, not because of any heareny reports of to feel assured that he would be re-elected. He had the game in his own bands and he has never been the man to lose it from over squeamishness.

But we do not think or believe that he will be elect ed by an overwhelming majority. He will probably

have a very sufficient majority and no more. Of one thing we may make sure—the election over, and Lincoln firm in his seat, the draft at the North will no longer be a failure. It will no longer be eva- at Augusta on the 17th instact, passed the following ded. With a Congress at once subservient and fanati- resolution : cal, he will procure just such legislation as he chooses and he will put the thing through at all hazards. He will bring the men if they are there. We may as well our part; and whist owners of slaves under the cirmake sure of this in time.

Ir is reported by telegraph, coming from Northern sources, of course, that the Confederate steamship Florida has been captured at San Salvador.

ges of a warfare so carried on. This is a question litterally, Holy Saviour, but we presume that the one which we cannot pretend to decide. We do not know meant here is an island of the Bahama group, otherwise known as Cat Island, and distinguished as being the first land discovered by Columbus.

The telegreph gives no particulars, and speculation is useless. The vessel which is reported to have captured her is of the same class as the Kearsarge, the successful opponent of the Alabama.

CHANGE IN THE WEATHER.—Thursday was warmalmost Summery. Yesterday, Friday, was cloudy and uncomfortable, with a suspicion of snow somewhere tion. north of us. There will be a plentiful crop of colds.

A CURR FOR PLETHORA.- If any gentleman fieds his pocket book inconveniently full, we would advise the Confederate authorities, while the enemy extend the suffering and virtual murder? The United States have him to go down to Mr. MURRAY's office and have a beggarly hospitality of Yankee philanthropy, not only tried to point the finger of scorn at England now a long tax paying interview with thet gentleman, and with will desertion from our ranks be unfrequent, but the time, for carrying away from their homes a village of Major HINES, Confederate Collector, and he will be drafted negroes of the Yankes armies will exchange French neutrals, who, after repeated warnings and pretty apt to find hims elf relieved. His money holder, services.

Who could be?

It is therefore in no factions spirit that we enter our propers against a proposition the effect of which, it propers against a proposition the effect of which, it propers against a proposition the effect of which, it propers against a proposition the effect of which, it propers against a proposition the effect of which, it propers against a proposition the effect of which, it propers against a proposition the effect of which, it propers against a proposition the effect of which, it propers against a proposition the effect of which, it propers against a proposition to a proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that and jubilant over the propers officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that such that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and that the proper officers at the port of shipment, and the proper officers at the proper officers at the port of shipment, and protest against a proposition the effect of which, it Captain R. C. Gilchrist, A eting Judge Advocate Genscription to slaves, we should like to have the

> It must prove highly use ful to officers called on to perform the duty of Judge A dvocate.

Two deacons were once dis puting about tive proposed site of a new grave yard, wh an the first remai-ked: "I'll War, as well as from subsequent debates in Congress.

Some gentlemen in Congress, and other gentlemen life is spared I will."

From the Raleigh Comservative, THE following is so correct a list as we can obtain of the members of the General Assembly of this State, to assemble in Raleigh on the flat of the present menth :

RESA TE Pasquotank and Perquimans... W. H. Bagley. Canaden and Currituck -D. McD. Lindsey. Gates and Chowan... M. i. Sure. Lyde and Tyreil... bd gard L. Mans. orthampton-J B Odom. Hartford-James M Wona Bertie-John Pool. Vartin and Washington-J & Sinbbs. Helifax - Mason L Wiggies. Edgecombs and Wilson - J H Powell.

Reanfort - 8 J Warren Traves -N A Waitford. Carteret and Jones -Dr M P Arendell. Groene and Lead: - J P Speight. New Hangver-Eil W Hall. Doptis_W H Ward Caulow-lease T Sauudere. Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Balis. Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.

Cumperlayd and that by.

Wayne— Pesj Aycock.

Johonton— t D Stead

Wate— W D Jones. Mash-A J Tarlor. Franklin W Harriss. Warren-Ur T J Pinchford. Granville-R W Lacalter. Person-C S Wisstead. Parcon—U.S. Wissess.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Sando'ph—Hen Glies Mebare.
Chatham—E.H. Straughs.
Moore and Mon's mery—Dr.J. M. Crump
Michmond and Subseque Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Oct. W.U. Smith.
Called A. Soht P. Dick Guilford-Bobt P Dick

Cargoll-Willia log Rockin, am-l' Meckiesburg—W W Grier. Cabarus and Stanly—Dr J B Wosachern. Rowns and Davie—W B March. Davidson - Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Foreight - JE Matthews.
Asho, Kurry, & - W fi A Speer (dead)
Iredel', Wilkes, & - M fi A Speer (dead)
Surke, McDowell, &c-H F Parterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawha-- H L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c-Dr W J T Miller.
Bugger, has Handarson, &c. W D. McCorkle. Davidson - Henderson Adams.

Macon, Haywood, &c-8 C Bryson. HOUSE OF CORMONS Alamanos - R Y McAden, O P Faucett. Alexander - J M Carson Anson - A J Daigan, L L Poik. Ashe-Mr Modillan. Beaufort Son & S Donnell, D M Carter. Bertie-P T Henry, Jas Bond. Biaden-J W Russ. Bin swick-D L Ressell, Jr. Bascombe-J & Gadger.

Buncombe, Henderson, &c- # Patten

Chatham-J B Headez, W J Readen, W P Hadley. a dwel!-J % isball. Camden-W A Daks Carteret-Stephen D Pool Caszell-Mon:ford McGahce, 8 5 Marr'son. Cstawbs-W P Reinhardt.

Cumberland and Hernet -Hos J G Shapberd, A D Me Lean, Dr John McCormick. Cherokee-G W Hays. Chowan-L C Benbury. Cleaveland-D Beam, J W Gidney. Columbus - Forney George. Craven - Wm Lene, T H Gaskizs.

Carritock—
Davie—R F J baston.
Daplin—Zach Amith, R B Houston. Dav don-UF Love, Lewis Hanes. Edgroombe-David Cobb, L D Farmer. Franklin-W K Dav's. Foresthe-W u Wheeler, W B Stipe. Gaston - W T Shipp. Gaif rd-D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton. Graevile - P Peace, E Orlisom, J & Amis. Halfax - H J goer, A H Davis. Hagwand - Samuel Love. Innierann-H M Patton. le tord -J B Vaca High -Mr Gibbs, Iredell-T A Atheon, L Q therpe. Jackson-W A Enico. Jones F G Simmons. Lengir Allen W Woolen.

Lincoin-Ambiore Costrer. Ma on -J M Leir. Madison-W H Brown. McDowell-WF Ctaigo. Mon'gomery-B B Davis. Nash—G C Lewis.
Nash—G C Lewis.
Nash—G C Lewis.
Nash—G C Lewis.
T Stancill, W J Rogers. Northampton-A T State II, W J Roge Orange-S F Phillips, W S Patternen.

Orange P I Murrill.

Pasquotatk - F E Minn.
Perquimans - J H Biddick.
Person - John W Casaingham.

Pitt - B G Albritton, O Porkins. Bandoiph- Jos! Asteweith, E T Bak. Rowau-F 2 Sheher, W & Crawford. Richmond-B F Little. Rebeson-David Betaune, T J &c. isay. Rockingham—Mr Strong, A & Boyd. Putherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan. Sampres-L. A Powell, Patrick Murphy. Stanty-B Harris.

Surry-Er Wangt. Tyrrell-Union-C Anatin. Wak .- D G Fowle, & H Alterd, C J Bozers. Wayne-M K Crawford, J M Caho. Barrex-W T Amon, T J Judkies. Washington-L O Latham.

Watauga-Wm Hottop. Wilhes A & Calloway, P T Morton, Yadan A C Cowice. Yatej-D & Young.

Emaneipation of Sinves by the Confiderate Gov

eramont. Usurpation is ever prolific. When the Confederacy by the Confederate Congress, claimed omnipotence over the States and its citizens, including the officers of the States in its military resources, by the conscription and societ, and ever hillside bristled with recklese law, any one conversant with human nature must have Yankee officers, but for reasons which have long led us known that this might not be the end of its murnetions. A constitution is like a dyke keeping out the Out it and the influx of the waters must be endless. This asarpation was soon followed by the direct tex set, by which the Confederate Government claimed to be omn potent and consolidated in its taxing, as it was by the conso-iption law in its military powers .-We are now at a third stage of its usurpations, soon to be accomplished if not promptly met by the Bians-

the power to emancipate our slaves. The five Governors of Confederate States who mes

Resolved. That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into the ir hands to purposes of war seems to justify a change of policy on cumstances should freely yield them to their country. we recommend to our authorities ander proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public

service as may be required This recolution, recommending that " our authoriies" (doubtless Confederate authorities, as they only control the war) should 'appropriate' our slaves to the sarily spread wholesale destruction by a little overpublic service,' cannot mean, the employment of them as ostlers, wagoners and cooks in camp-for this, a law of Congress already authorizes. They must mean some thing more than this. What they mean the following extract of the Richmond Enquirer, seems pretty clear-

The proposition to extend the Conscript Law to the slaves of the States, was first formally advanced by the Ecquirer, in the issue of the 6th ult. The near approach of the time when the Congress meets again, requires that expression to be given to the sentiments of the country upon this important measure. We therefore earnestly invite its discussion, and open our columns to opponents, as well as friends, of the proposi-

"The conscription of negroes should be accompanied with freedom and the privilege of remaining in the Hood, Sherman does all that language and cophiatry States. And, when once it is understood that freedom can do to bolster up the act upon a righteous necessity. and a home in the South are the privileges afforded by Would any necessity under the sun justify inhumanity,

"We have in our midst a balf million of fighting when he has got through, will look as flat as though an material which is property—shall we use that property elephant had stepped on it. mend that we make freemen of those who fight for free-WE have from Mesers Evans and Cogswell, Colum dom. We conscript the master and we impress his of the North, incident to the adoption of this bad and

but we are decidedly of opinion that the whole country a year or two ago. They would chant Te Deums in will agree to the proposition, and that at an early day honor of Grant or Sherman, though these heroes swept

untarily leave it to any other power than its own, to enounty may well say of Sherman what emancipate its slaves, is such an absurdity, that we did not believe a single intelligent man in the Confederacy would bite some of my other generals." Verify could entertain it. Still less could we believe, after what had taken place under the United States, with respect to slavery in the Southern States, it was possible that any pretension to emancipate slaves could be of blood and death to irreparable ruin, a glorious set up for the Confederate States. It was because the apothosis. exclusion of slaves from our Territories by the Government of the United States, looked to their emancipation, that we resisted it.

The power to exercise it was never claimed by that Government. The mere agitation in the Northwestern States to effect the emancipation of our slaves largely contributed to our separation from them .-And now, before a Confederacy which we established to put at rest forever all such agitation, is four years old, we find the proposition gravely submitted vention or machine or process which would practically vention or machine or process which would practically years old, we find the proposition gravely submitted that the Counderste Government should emancipate that the Confederate Government should emancipate slaves in the States. South Carolina, acting upon the principle that she and she alone had the power to emancipate her slaves, has passed laws prohibiting their emancipation by any of hereit mens unless they their emancipation by any of her cit sens, unless they are sent out of the State; and no free person of color already free, who leaves the State, shall ever after- sever tried, to conduct a campaign or discharge the daties wards enter it. She has laws now in force, prohibitfever, or run the blockide, or conduct a newspaper—but ing free negroes, belonging to either the Northern States, or to European powers, from entering the State; and by the most rigid provisions, they are seized and put into prison should they enter it. These were her rights under the Union of the United States, recognized and protected by the Government of the United States, and acquiesced in by all foreign nations. And, now, here, it is proposed that the Government of the Confederate States, not only has the right to seize our slaves and to make them soldiers, but to emaccipate them in South Carolina, and compel us to give them a home" among us. We confess that our indignation at such pretensions is so great, that we are at a loss to know how to treat them. To argue against them is self-stultification. They are as monatrous as they are insulting.

The pretext for this policy is, that we want soldiers in our armies. This pretext is set up by the Enquirer in the face of the fact disclosed by the President of the Confederate Btates, that two thirds of our soldiers, now in the army, are absentees from its ranks. The Enquirer is a devout upholder of President Davis and the tober 11," says: Administration. It does not arraige the Government for such a stage of things. It passes over the gross mismanagement which has produced them, and cries out, that negroes are wanted to fill the ranks of our arguments. If a man voted the Republican ticket to formation out, that negroes are wanted to fill the ranks of our arguments. If he voted for the Democratic candidate was resolved to see her. Bautru, finding ward to his agents. If he voted for the Democratic candidate with that she was resolved to see her. Bautru, finding ward to his agents. If he voted for the Democratic candidate with the could no longer avoid complying, promised to introduce mics. The President refutes the assertion. They are dates be was told there were no lickete for him, and he not wanted. The freemen of the country are not de- must provide them himself. pendent on slaves for their defence. There are twice as many at home as are in the field. Why are they not ta, in Unmpton Hoads, says: many at home as are in the field. Why are they not many at home as are in the field. Why are they not in the service? In our opinion, it is the fault of the New York and desired to vote, were ordered to by aft on Government, and can be rectified. But if it is the the quarter deck. The Commoders them descended from tault of the people, can slaves supply the place of the bridge and addressed the men as follows: "All who two-thirds of the people, to give the Confederate States independence and liberty? It is vain to attempt to blink the truth. The freemen of the left but five. When the votes were cast they amounted in Contederate States must work out their own redemption, or they must be the slaves of their own slaves. The statesmanship, which looks to any other source for success, is contemptible charlatanry. It is worse—it is treachery to our cause itself. Assert the right in the Confederate Government to emancipate

slaves and it is all stone dead. Of the two-tilinds of the freemen of the Confederate States, who are absent from the army, there are two handred thousand who have, by the direct action and permission of the Government, been exempted from service in the field. These alone, placed in the field, are to continue these exempts. Why are they not put into the ermy? The ground on which they were exempted from service in the field was, that their labor was more important to the Confederacy at home to p. ovide for the country and the army, than in the field. Admit that for this reason, the Government was right in exempting from service in the field-it conclusively proves, that our slaves ought not to be abstracted from this occupation. If for the last year, not only all our staves, but two bundred thousand of our soldiers, were necessary, by their labor, to make food for the country-does it not follow, that if you withdraw the two hundred thousand soldiers from this occupationthe slaves ought not to be withdrawn also? The labor of every slave in the Confederacy will be required to give us food, and thus to save our cause. They have been, and must continue to be, vastly more useful to us as laborers, than they could be as soldiers. But we icel, in presenting these reasons of expediency, that we, in some sort, degrade the right. We deny that the Government of the Confederate States has the power by the Constitution of the Confederate States, to conscribe our slaves into our armies, or to emancipate them - Char. Mercury.

What the Neva Sections thinks of General Sher-

The Muse of History would have had a record of General Sherman to preserve, of which many a warrior of the olden time would have been proud, had not the last act of a really well planned and well executed invading movement, covered the man and his campaign with the odor of inhumanity, cowardice, and the most uncivilized of all warlike modes of procedure. The genius that led in triumph a great army to the very heart and life centre of a brave enemy's country over pitfalls, throughs ravines and mountain passes', where every rock was a breestwork for the deadly aim of rangers bands of guerillas, long lines of communication at the mercy of the enemy, empty graineries, wasted fields. sclitary villages everywhere on the line of march, and not a pig or ceck, or any manner of food to support a Northern army under a burning Southern sun, the genius we say that rose superior to these towering obstacles, and cintched successively the thing it wanted, is a military genius we must do homage to; but the studied and ingenious cruelty that drove out from their homes to starve, a bundred thousand men, women and children, covers with loathing abhorence and eternal obloquy the tarnished and decaubed laurels of the victor. It is Achilles dragging the dead body of Hector thrice round the walls of I'roy. It is a foul blot upon

science, civilization and christianity. For weeks prior to the capture of Atlanta, we are told, had Sherman's best trained artillerists been pouring cannon balls and shell over the heads of Hood's army into the city, sleughtering defenceless women and children, for which piece of beastly barbarism we are treated to no better excuse than the mawkish pretence that Hood defended the city upon a line so close thereto, that shot and shell, even musket balls, must necesshooting. Inhuman as was this initiatory act, it will fail to stamp Sherman's character with its marked, distinguishing trait. Whatever may have been his previous reputation, though-he were a saint, and the most tried disciple of Mercy, he who could drive ruthlessly out from their homes—their all, you may say, in this world-these thousands of defenceless women and children to fatten on the winds, or die miserably of starvation and neglect in the wilderness, for no better reason than that such an act subserved "the interests of the United States," should have his name and memory embalmed by history in eternal infamy. Let his commanding talents, and brilliant military achievements, be forever drowned in so brutal conduct.

This was no rash, unpremeditated, repented of transaction. In answer to the loud, earnest protest of Gen. threats, pertinaciously continued to stir up strife, enmity and bloodshed between the Indians and the Eiglish. But Sherman will rack his brains till doomstay to invent a justifiable necessity like this.

It would have beened the beavy shock to the morals

To suppose that any slaveholding country would vol- | called " mad" before he added Canada to the British

Things Left Over.

Editors, compilers and caterors for the press, who have end openies of the war, and of reduced sheets and diminished force in composition, can testify that it is no easy thing to please everybody and get in what everybody wants. Even in peace and prosperity, with full space and printers in abundance, it was not always easy to please

It is the easiest thing immaginable for those who have those who have tried any one of these tasks admit some difficultias.

We have no doubt that any of our go A generals, including the beloved and trusted Lee, it permitted to go back and try again, could and would improve and tevine any campaign or battle, and any ed tor, assistants, foreman and others concerned and engaged in j muslism, could revise and improve any given laure if the opportunity was off re-

The "things lett over," and the difficulties attending the insertion of what goes in, are not known to readers who have not been at the newspaper front. We shall try some day to give a specimes summary of things left over," and some appearing bluts of what

could be done if we could only command space, types, paper and printers as fully and freely as readers in rear nan command complaints and objections. Charleston Courser.

Vote of the Yankes Havy. The New York Herald publishes extracts from letters in respect to the enforcement of the Lincola dectrines on

board of the national ships. From these specimens we have room for only the following:

a letter from a sailor, dated " in the James River, Oc-Commissioners came on board the various vessels in the

all, including (filers and men, to eleven. The crew of the vessel numbers seven hundred and fifty men. Lincoln rule but a poor chance with the navy boys, if this vessel is a SAMLIO.

A sillor on board the Iron clad United States steamer Reanoke, writing under date of October 25th, making the following attainment in regard to the management of the

voting on that vessoi : "I so army (flicers came on beard to day and managed to get ten votes for Lincoin. When the Eccletian men west up to vote they were told to go away; that they aught as well vote for Jeff Davis. They also declared that they did not carry any 'oullawed' ballots, and it the men did not like Lincoln paliots they could not vote at all." There are more ithestrations of these paval manifestrsufficient to give success to cur arms. They constitute tions and some of those in the army. The soldiers will be a portion of our enrolled soldiery, belonging to distinct one cannot expect anything else but a vast majority of buta military organizations and commands. The residence services being in favor, or represented to be, of Lincoln in of every man of them is known; and they are amena— the election next Tussday. Fraul of all kinds will be ramble to military discipline and seisure. Congress has passed a law, taking from the Government the power passed a law, taking from the Government the power slowly. Happily the Demogration party is presty skillful on less the rate of a mile and heavy in the business of e-ection-eering; but, unhappily, the chan-uels of communication, by man and selegraph, are at the control of its enemy; bacit with na doubt, find devices to

reader of medicines, some time prior to the war, wrote being supplied by the celebrated makers, James Jack to a friend of his, living out West, for a good strong & Co. recommendation of his (the manufacturer's) "Balsam." In a few days he received the following, which we call

pretty " strong :" DEAR SIR:-The land composing my farm has hither to been so poor that a Scotchman could not get made thirty successful trips, and who is by some called his living off it, and so stony that we had to slice our the "Father" of the trade. He is a gentleman of great potatoes and plant them edgeways, but hearing of your energy and high attainments, and with such a spleadid surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found give a good account of himself. During the trip there the rock had entirely disappeared; a neat stone wall was a large company on board—numoering about a encircled the field, and the rails were split into even hundred—and angeleak in the highest terms of the enwood and piled up in my back yard.

I put half an ounce into the middle of a buckleberry | Captain Lockwood and his purser. The Colonel Lamb swamp, and in two days it was cleared off, planted with is the largest and most powerful vessel hitherto built corn and pumpkins, and a row of peach trees in full for the blockade trade. lossom through the middle.

As an evidence of its tremendous strength, I would say that it drew a striking likeness of my oldest daughter, drew my oldest son out of a mill pond, drew a blister all over his stomach, drew a load of potatoes four miles to market, and eventually drew a prize of ninetyseven dollars in a lottery.

From the (Halifax, N. S.,) Acadian Recorder, Oct. 6th. Awful Calamity.

The Yarmouth Herald gives the following particu-

lars offene of the most heart-rendering accidents which has ever occurred in this Province: The house of Samuel Hamilton, Esq, at Kemptville, n this county, was burned to the ground on Monday night, and, sad to relate, his wife and three of his shill dren perished in the flames!

The particulars of this melancholy event, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and their youngest child slept in a chamber on the lower floor; two sons and two daughters slept on the second floor. About 11 o'clock at night, the eldest son, about 16 years of age, was awakened by smoke and beat, and attempted to run down stairs, but was prevented by the flames. He then immed from the window to the ground, and aroused his parents. Mrs H. instantly ran up strairs to George B. McClellan. It was only a new days ago rescue the children. Mr. H. attempted with water to extinguish the fire; but finding this impossible, removed a few miles south of this. The waite man must now be bed to a place of safety in the field. On re-entering stop and show his " pass" to the negro, when he dethe house be heard screams which he at first thought to sires to go to market or to his place of business. be outside, but on finding they came from the upper part of the building, he rushed up stairs, but was met by the flames, which compelled him to retreat.

One of the neighbors who now reached the spot, got a ladder up 'o the window, but the flames filled the entire apartment and belched through the window, and no aid could be rendered the unfortunate victime, whose agonized screams and groups before this time had

Thus suddenly and distressingly deprived of a devoted wife and three children, Mr. Hamilton's affliction is great indeed. A noble mother has sacrificed her own life in the attempt to respue her children. All who know Mr. H. will sympathize with him in his heavy bereavement.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a cooking stove in the back kitchen.

the 9th of July, and with a further supply of twenty- wate through a national graveyard to get to the World five tons at Plymouth on the 17th of August, Her Maj- | House. esty's Government could not, consistently with the regulations on the subject, permit the Sacramento to be Abram. Abram would commit all the crimes in the again coaled at any port in the United Kingdom natil calendar to retain office. So would George to obtain the expiration of three months from the last mentioned office. [On!] George stands on the lence when when date. The Commissioners of Customs have used a they tell num to. So does Apram. Where, then, is circular to the outposts calling attention to the case of the difference between the two? Here it is. theorge a supply of coals having been obtained by a United is mortgaged to Rothschild, inside and outside, right States war steamer, through an evasion of the law, and side and left side, back side and front side. The repointing out the penalties incurred by such act. It ap- cent panic in politics has used up the margins;

will agree to the proposition, and that at an early day the next Congram will be called upon to provide for it by law."

Here the proposition is, that the Confederate Congress should conceript our claves as soldiers; and shall manipulate them.

Now, if there was any single proposition that we thought was unquestionable in the Confederacy it was the Congram was unquestionable in the Confederacy it was the charge is one often made when genius first asserts itself, before it has proved its claim to singularity.

Readers of Berman, though these heroes swept to the first man, woman and child in the Confederacy into perdition. Listen to the last grawn from a cow's udder in the best of every mitting. Careful experiments made in England of every mitting. Careful experiments of every mitting. Careful experiments and every mitting. Careful experiments of every mitting.

Satered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-trict Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern

PROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., Mov. 11th, 1864. There is nothing definite from the Yankee Presidential election. The prevailing opinion is that Lincoln has been

re-elected. A gentleman who arrived from Maryland last night, via the Potomac, reports that New York and Pennsylvania

have gone for McClelian. A courier from below, this afternoon, says that the Yan. kee mail boat had not arrived to-day up to the time of his departure. Bo say Yankee pickets.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11th, 1764. The Benate is not in session to day, having adjourned

ever until Monday. The House went into secret session after the announcement of the special Committee to enquire into the expediency of making an appeal to the several States to reduce the number of exemptions of State officers.

SALE OF CONFEDERATE BONDS AT AUCTION.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11th, 1864. At auction to day Confederate eight per cent. conpon, long dates," brought one bundred and twenty saven do'. lars. Coupon bonds, seventy nine; bonds of the fifteen million loan, coupon, one hundred and thirty; do. registered. \$118 to \$120; non-taxable certificates, 92 to 984; 4 per cent certificates, \$71 to \$73-al! with interest added. Also cotton interest bonds, one hundred and eight, flat Specie, \$27 to \$28 at private sale .--Sixty seven thousand eight per cent. coupon bonds. long dates, one hundred and twenty-two interest added.

FROM SAVANNAH.

BAVANNAH, Nov. 11th, 1864. Ool. Mulford, Federal Commissioner, met Capt. Hatch in the river to-day. The interview was entirely satisfactory. The exchange of prisoners is to commence to-morrow and progress as rapidly as possible.

DEAF AS A POST .- "Maria Therese had often express-

her after dinner.
But it is fit,' said he, a droll thought entering his mind, that I form you that my wife his the misfortune to be deat, incommen that those who address her are obliged to shout with all their force."

'Indeed!' said the queen: 'well, I shall be careful.' ended from Away went Bantru, to inform his wife that the queen inher highest key, and Madame Bantru likewise commenced, if pessible, an octave higher. The ming, and some of the courtiers, who had been led into the secret, laughed to their heart's content. At leagth the queen perceiving the Prithes, tell me. madame, did not Bantru lead you to

imagine i was deat?" "Yes, your majesty—deaf as a post."

"Ah! the regue," continued the queen: "he told me he very same thing of you."

A NEW BLOCKADE STEAMER .- On October 10 h the magnificent steamer Colonel Lamb made a final trial trip preparatory to her departure from this port to run the blockase. She left the Grand Landing Stage about baif-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and off the Rock waited for the Isle of Man steamer Douglas. As she passed full steam was put oo, and an exclung race took place; but, fast as the Douglas is, the Colonel Lamb proved to be even more so, as it was found that ital miles ahead, being at the rate of a mile an hour. The Colonel Lamb reached port on her return at seven o'clock in the evening, and during her entire trip her average speed reached sixteen and a half knots an hour. She is a magnificent vessel, of nearly 1,500 tons, and STRONG RECOMMENDATION .- A manufacturer and was built by Misses, Jobes, Quiggin & Co., her engines

She is intended for blockade running, and will take her departure from the Mersey in a few days under the abis cummand of Captain Lockwood, who is known as one of the most successful blockade runners, having Balsam" I put some on the corner of a ten acre lot vessel as the one he now commands, he will no doubt tercamment provided for them, and the urbanity of

Liv. Journal of Commerce, Sep. 11th.

A Tribate to Gen. Williams. The following letter from Major General Breckinridge evinces a spirit of harmy with the elevated sentiment of that gullant and chivalrous gentleman and dis-

tinguished commander: HEADQUARTERS, &c., To the Editors of the Sentinel, Richmond, Va. Gentlemen : In your paper of the 26th instant, I observe a friendly aduaten to missif, in connection with the recent raid on the Virginia Sait Works, which gives to me credit

due in large part to a brother officer.

It is true that I had relieved Gen. Echols, whose management of the department was marked by one gy and ability. It is also true that I hastened the concentration of roops at Saliv le; but it is proper to add that Brig. Gen. ed by forced marches to reinforce the place, was the am nior efficer present, and in actual command of the troops engaged, Gen. Ecnols and myself only reaching the ground about the close of the action.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, Your ovediout servant, JOHN C. BRECKINKIDGE,

Major General. To day, a negro soldier can arrest and imprison a white veteran for huirabing for his favorite general that an instance of this kind occurred at a military post

Cairo Cor. Chicago Tibune. freparations for Attacking Wilmington. The double turretted monitor Monagnock arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 30th of October. One of the crew, who gave an account of the trip in the Philadelphia Luquirer, adds :

there is quite a large first collected Leve | Fortress Monroe], the number, &c., would be comraband news. Rumor says we will sail this week for Wilmington, to lead the attack on that nest of secession.

The Two Candidates. George Francis Train has made another great speech, in which he destroys both candidates. The following is a specimen of his style:

One is Old Abe and the other is not. [Laughter.] The people pay their money, but the politicians give them no choice. George and Aoram are very much AMERICAN WAR VESSELS AND THE BRITISH GOV- slike, especially George. George goes in for wiping ERNMENT.—The Lords of the Treasury recently sent a out States. So does Abram. Abram goes in for the communication to the Board of Customs, stating that draft. Bo does George. George goes in for illegal aran application had been made to Her Majesty's Gov- rests. So does Abram. Abram gies in for manumiternment, requesting permission to ship forty tons of ting the slaves as a military necessity. So does George coal on board the United States steamer Sacramento, George goes in for suspension of habeas corpus. So to enable her to proceed to Finshing, and that in reply does Abram. Abram goes in for military interference Earl Russell had informed the United States Minister at the poils. So does George. George goes in for that as it appeared that this vessel had been furnished spoils. So does Abram. Abram goes in for presecuwith eighty-seven and a half tons of coal at Cork on thou the war. George dodges the question; but would

George is surrounded by corrupt politicians. So is has his pocket full. George's are empty. This reminds me of Erastus' little story. [Laughter.] Fast conductor applies for situation. Keep fast horses? Yes.—woman? Yes. All paid for? Yes. Those diamouds yours? Yes. I'me business man turned to the Board and and : He is our man; has all tuese things now; bence, won't get them out of us. [Laughter.]

Paith is our cause and trust in God are the helmets for He that is too good for good advice, is too good for his